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AR SAWS,

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. VII — PORTLAND, OREGON: WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1867. — NO. 9.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 37½ cents a week. Single copies, 12½ cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at **$10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months.** ADVERTISING at liberal rates.

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DEALERS IN
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ja1 d3pawtf

W. H. BENNETT & CO.,
Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED & PRODUCE,
HAVING LEASED THE LARGE FIRE-PROOF brick building,
NO. 180 FRONT STREET,
Are prepared to receive MERCHANDISE and PRODUCE on
Storage and Commission,
And will attend to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce.
Portland, January 19, 1867. jan21dtf

Brooms! Brooms!
BOLTER BROTHERS
HAVE REMOVED THEIR BROOM FACTORY TO Front street, opposite O. N. Co.'s Wharf, where they are now making the BEST QUALITY OF BROOMS ever offered in this market.
They are satisfied that they can furnish merchants and the people of Oregon with better and cheaper Brooms than they can get from California or elsewhere.
Please call and examine our Brooms and satisfy yourselves of the facts.
E. G. BOLTER,
nov21d3pt G. T. BOLTER.

LEON VIAL,
IMPORTER OF
Wines and Liquors,
HENNESSY AND MARTELL COGNAC IN CASE,
Wholesale and Retail,
122 FIRST STREET. ja31

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
W. Corner of Bush and Sansome Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
TUBBS & PATTEN, Proprietors.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL, WHICH IN CONstruction and all its appointments, is second to no other establishment in the United States, having, since the 1st inst., passed under the control of the undersigned, will be conducted on by them as a strictly First-class House in every particular. No pains or expense will be spared to render it attractive to the traveling community. Its location being central—near business and amusements—it offers great inducements to all who may be visiting the city, and those who favor us with their patronage may feel assured of receiving all the care and attention it is in our power to bestow.

TUBBS & PATTEN.
San Francisco, Dec. 15, 1866. jan9d1p3m

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned in the Brewery business at East Portland, Oregon, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the undersigned should be presented for payment at the Brewery in East Portland.
HENRY LUDWIG,
PETER JOHNS

The undersigned will still continue to keep on hand at the Brewery in East Portland a good stock of
LAGER AND BOCK BEER,
And will deliver the same to customers on short notice.
HENRY LUDWIG,
WILLIAM WEISER.
East Portland, Jan. 15, 1867. dtf

LUMBER YARD!
SUTTON & CO.
WHARF FOOT OF ALDER STREET,
Dealers in Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Redwood Lumber.
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH ALL kinds of Lumber at the market rates. Seasoned Lumber constantly on hand. feb21dtf

IF THERE IS A FLORENCE SEWing Machine within One Thousand Miles of this Office that is not working well, it will be attended to if I am informed of it, without expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, General Agent, 111 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
nov28dawlp3m

Lessons in French.
MADAME PARROT, an accomplished Teacher of the French Language, would be pleased to secure a few pupils, to whom she will give daily lessons. Apply at her residence, No. 44 Stark street. ja25tf

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Direct from England,
AND THE BEST MANUFACTURERS OF THE Western States For sale by
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OF
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Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital.........$1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
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EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.
Portland February 1, 1866. fa10 49tf

Upper Columbia and Idaho.
NOTICE.
Wells, Fargo & Co's
FAST FREIGHT LINE!
GREAT REDUCTION ON FREIGHT
TO IDAHO!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
FROM AND AFTER DECEMBER 1ST, 1866, UNTIL further notice, our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows:
From Portland to Boise City............28 cents per pound.
" " " Idaho City............38 " " "
" " " Ruby City............40 " " "
Portland, Dec. 1, 1866.
jy31dtf WELLS, FARGO & CO.

JOHN HAILEY & CO'S
PIONEER LINE OF
Concord Coaches!
CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS and
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.
LEAVES UMATILLA EVERY MORNING AT 3 o'clock for Idaho City and all intermediate points.
HAILEY & CO., Proprietors,
jan1d1ptf and JOS. PINKHAM, Agent.

Frankenthal & Haas,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Umatilla, Oregon.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR Friends and the Public, that they will have completed by March 1st, 1867, a large (40 by 80)
Fire Proof Building!
For the storage of freight.
Goods will be received, forwarded and stored at owners' risk; freights advanced, and all business connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business strictly attended to.
jan5dtf FRANKENTHAL & HAAS.

NOTICE.
FORWARDING
TO
Montana and Idaho!
FREE OF CHARGE!
BY
M. AINSA, JR., Merchant,
UMATILLA, OREGON.
Mark Goods care of M. A., Umatilla. se5dtf

JOHN R. FOSTER,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANT,
UMATILLA, OREGON.
GOODS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED TO ALL parts of the MINES IN OREGON, IDAHO AND OWYHEE, and all business connected with the Forwarding and Commission business promptly attended to.
Consignments of Goods solicited.
References:

Jacob Underhill & Co., Geo. C. Johnson & Co., San Francisco.	Allen & Lewis, Portland, Oregon.

Mark Goods care of J. R. F., Umatilla.
aug3dtf

FLANDERS & FELTON,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WALLULA, W. T.
PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RECEIVING and Forwarding Goods to all parts of the Mines in Washington and Idaho Territories; also to the Blackfoot Mines. Freights paid and Goods Stored on Consignments made to us.
All business intrusted to us promptly attended to.
Mark Goods care of F. & F., Wallula.

FLANDERS & FELTON
Have on hand and keep for sale a Large Assortment of
Groceries and Liquors.
feb21 dtf

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FOR SALE.
THE FOLLOWING SIZES CONSTANTLY KEPT on hand

32x46.	24x36.
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Also, 200 lbs. NEWS INK, in 50 lb. kegs.
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Boots and Shoes,
UP STAIRS; A LARGE STOCK.
H. W. CORBETT.

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Deposited as Additional Security to Phœnix Patrons in the State of Oregon.
CHARTER PERPETUAL!
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INSURANCE COMPANY
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CASH CAPITAL..........$600,000 00
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ANNUAL CASH INCOME,
OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

THE PHŒNIX!
Possessing Cash Assets of Over One Million Dollars, nearly
$200,000!
Of which IS INVESTED IN OREGON and California for the protection of its Policy-Holders, and having the Largest Actual Net Cash Surplus over Capital, re-insurance and liabilities of any of the Hartford Companies, devoted to Fire Insurance exclusively, offers to Oregon patrons unquestionable security under its Policies.

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Is represented on this Coast through fully Commissioned Agents at each prominent place, authorized to bind the Company by the immediate issue of Policies.

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Is the only Hartford Company, devoted to Fire Insurance, now doing business in Oregon.

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Has been represented on the Pacific Coast for nearly ten years, during which period Two Hundred and Seventy-Eight Losses have been Paid, amounting in the aggregate to nearly Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, payments being made on an average of six days after fires occured.

LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN
AT POINTS WHERE THEY OCCUR.

RISKS TAKEN ON ALL CLASSES OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY at rates consistent with solvency and fair profit, without any reference to the high charges of Monopolies, or ruinously low charges of Inferior Companies, that are disposed to gamble away their assets in a suicidal war of rates with Respectable and Solvent Companies of Inexhaustible Resources.

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Policies issued and renewed in this Sterling and Popular Company on all classes of desirable property without the delay incident to the Sub-Agency system, and at rates as low as solvency and fair profit will admit of.

S. J. McCORMICK,
feb8d1p3m Resident Phœnix Agent

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
CAPITAL, (PAID UP IN FULL,)
$1,000,000!
INSURES BRICK, FRAME, AND OTHER BUILDings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other Insurable Property against Loss or Damage caused by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.
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Office, No. 406, Montgomery Street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
CASH CAPITAL. $750,000.
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.
Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.
THIS COMPANY having complied with the laws of Oregon, by making a Deposit of fifty thousand dollars, is now prepared to effect insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms.
CALEB T. FAY, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary,
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, Marine Director.
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER, Agent for Oregon,
Office No. 73 Front Street, Portland,
Portland, January 16, 1866. dtf

Notice.
THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY ALL PERSONS WHO have heretofore transacted business with WELLS FARGO & CO., are notified that a consolidation of interests and business between WELLS, FARGO & CO., THE PIONEER STAGE CO., THE HOLLADAY OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS CO., THE OVERLAND MAIL CO., THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., AND THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., has taken place, and been effected under a Charter granted by the Territorial Legislature of Colorado, and that all the business heretofore done by either of these Companies west of the Missouri River, or between New York, San Francisco and the China Seas, will hereafter be carried on by WELLS, FARGO & CO., under the Act of Incorporation referred to.
LOUIS McLANE,
President of Wells, Fargo & Co.
New York, December 19th, 1866. jan1d1m

Newspaper Ink.
200 LBS NEWS INK IN 60 LB KEGS. For sale by
HENRY L. PITTOCK,
No. 5 Washington street, Portland.

The District Suffrage Bill.

REMARKS OF SENATOR WILLIAMS ON THE SUBJECT.

On the 11th of December the District Suffrage Bill (since passed) was under consideration in the Senate. The following views on the subject were expressed by Senator Williams:

Mr. President—To extend the right of suffrage to the negroes in this country I think is necessary for their protection; but to extend the right of suffrage to women, in my judgment, is not necessary for their protection. For that reason, as well as for others, I shall vote against the amendment proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania, and for the amendment as it was originally introduced by the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Wade.] Negroes in the United States have been enslaved since the formation of the Government. Degradation and ignorance have been their portion; intelligence has been denied to them; they have been proscribed on account of their color; there is a bitter and cruel prejudice against them everywhere, and a large minority of the people of this country to day, if they had the power, would deprive them of all political and civil rights and reduce them to a state of abject servitude. Women have not been enslaved. Intelligence has not been denied to them; they have not been degraded; there is no prejudice against them on account of their sex; but, on the contrary, if they deserve to be, they are respected, honored and loved. Wide as the poles apart are the conditions of these two classes of persons. Exceptions I know there are to all rules, but, as a general proposition, it is true that the sons defend and protect the reputation and rights of their mothers; husbands defend and protect the reputation and rights of their wives; brothers defend and protect the reputation and rights of their sisters; and to honor, cherish, and love the women of this country is the pride and the glory of its sons.

When women ask Congress to extend to them the right of suffrage it will be proper to consider their claims. Not one in a thousand of them at this time wants any such thing, and would not exercise the power if it was granted to them. Some few who are seeking notoriety make a feeble clamor for the right of suffrage, but they do not represent the sex to which they belong, or I am mistaken as to the modesty and delicacy which constitute the chief attraction of the sex. Do our intelligent and refined women desire to plunge into the vortex of political excitement and agitation? Would that policy in any way conduce to their peace, their purity, and their happiness? Sir, it has been said that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world:" and there is truth as well as beauty in the expression. Women in this country by their elevated social position can exercise more influence upon public affairs than they could coerce by the use of the ballot. When God married our first parents in the garden according to that ordinance they were made "bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh;" and the whole theory of government and society proceeds upon the assumption that their interests are one, that their relations are so intimate and tender that whatever is for the benefit of the one is for the benefit of the other, whatever works to the injury of the one works to the injury of the other. I say, sir, that the more identical and inseparable these interests and relations can be made, the better for all concerned; and the woman who undertakes to put her sex in an adversary position to man, who undertakes by the use of some independent political power to contend and fight against man, displays a spirit which would, if able, convert all the now harmonious elements of society into a state of war, and make every home a hell upon earth.

Women do not bear their proportion and share, they cannot bear their proportion and share, of the public burdens. Men represent them in the Army and in the Navy; men represent them at the polls and in the affairs of the Government; and though it be true that individual women do own property that is taxed, yet nine-tenths of the property and the business from which the revenues of the Government are derived are in the hands and belong to and are controlled by the men. Sir, when the women of this country come to be sailors and soldiers; when they come to navigate the ocean and to follow the plow; when they love to be jostled and crowded by all sorts of men in the thoroughfares of trade and business; when they love the treachery and the turmoil of politics; when they love the dissoluteness of the camp and the smoke and the thunder and the blood of battle better than they love the affections and enjoyments of home and family, then it will be time to talk about making the women voters; but until that time the question is not fairly before the country.

Negroes are a distinct class of people; they are distinguished from others by their color, and that color is generally regarded as a badge of inferiority, and that idea of inferiority subjects them to injustice. Suppose, sir, they are allowed to vote, who will be harmed? Suppose a white man goes to the polls and is followed there by a negro, what injury or harm results from that brief and conventional association? Sir, that same white man can go to the polls and be followed by a traitor, a thief or a drunkard, without any supposed degradation; but if black, though he may be as honest and upright a being as God ever made, there some imaginary disgrace is made to be the consequence.

I am satisfied, Mr. President, that much of this feeling, strong as it is, difficult as I know it is to conquer, is mere prejudice, the result of the educational influences to which we have been subjected by the institution of slavery. People in other countries where slavery has never existed do not cherish the prejudice against the negro that exists in this country. Sir, I have seen negroes as slaves sitting on the same seat in the same coach and conveyance with white people without objection; but when that identical black man becomes free, then his presence in a coach or a conveyance is very obnoxious to the very same white person. Is not the negro as black as a slave as he is as a free man? Is he not as odious and offensive in every way as a slave as he is as a free man? Nobody will pretend that there is any change in the person; but slavery makes a negro agreeable while freedom makes him odious and hateful. That is all there is about it.

I dismiss, so far as I am concerned in connection with this question, all theories as to the natural rights of persons to vote, and I put my action in favor of this bill upon the plain, practical ground that suffrage to the negro in this country is necessary to his protection. Sir, to insult and abuse a negro in this District is the pastime of some of its inhabitants. If there is anything that I hate and despise, anything that makes my blood boil with indignation, it is to see a man conscious of his superiority and power insult and abuse one whose color or whose circumstances place him beyond the reach of public sympathy or the pale of the law's protection. Sir, it is "base flattery to call such a man a coward." Yesterday we were told that the descendants of dignified, haughty, and proud families lived in this District. I am aware of that fact, and for that reason I desire to extend the right of suffrage, so that all the descendants of those dignified, proud and haughty families may enjoy it.

MR. COWAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon if he knows who wrote that article.

MR. WILLIAMS. What article do you refer to?

MR. COWAN. The article to which the Senator is referring now, setting forth that the inhabitants of this District were descended from proud and aristocratic families, and all that kind of thing. I wish to ask him whether he knows that that was written in the interest of impartial suffrage or whether it was written against it. Every one knows that it is very easy for a man to write an article of that kind and have it inserted in the public papers for the purpose of being read here and producing a sensation. Now, if the honorable Senator knows anything about this thing, knows anything about the authenticity of that newspaper article and who wrote it, what the purpose for which it was written was, it is proper that he state it. If not, it is very improper to make use of it. I can very readily see how a man who desired to prejudice a cause, to damage it, should go about and insert in newspapers, under the eye of stupid editors, articles of this kind which were calculated to do immense mischief, and yet, how correct it? If the authenticity of this article which so much prejudices the people of this District is known, if it is by authority, if it has their sanction, let me know it, otherwise it is mere idle wind.

MR. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I know nothing of the article to which I have referred, except that it was introduced and read yesterday by the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and is before the Senate; and I am surprised to find the Senator's indignation aroused by a mere allusion to it by me, when he listened yesterday to its reading without any question. I do not know, sir, who is the author of that article; I know that it appeared, or purports to have appeared, in a paper that, as I understand, professes to be published in Georgetown, while it is actually published in the city of Washington, for the purpose of avoiding a law passed at the last session of Congress and to secure from the hands of the President the executive patronage; and I understand that it is a paper that is opposed to suffrage in this District.

Now, is it probable that a paper laboring to defeat suffrage in this District would publish an article suggested by the enemies of that paper, or the friends of suffrage, for the purpose of producing injury? I referred to that article because it was before the Senate. I was about to say, in reference to the descendants of those proud, haughty, dignified families, that I can see no reason why one portion of them should not enjoy the right of suffrage as well as the others, simply because they are no quite as fair as their more fortunate connections.

One, and the chief objection made to this bill, is that negroes are not sufficiently intelligent to exercise the right of suffrage. I have to say that they possess intelligence enough to distinguish between their friends and their enemies. They have intelligence enough to distinguish between the friends and enemies of the country. Does it take any more intelligence to know where to stand in the political controversies of the day than it did to know where to stand, on which side, during the late convulsion in this country? Sir, the people of the United States are divided into two great political parties. Suppose the negroes should be invested with the right of suffrage and should attach themselves to the Democratic party. I presume the honorable Senator would not claim that their ignorance in that way would do the country any particular harm. Suppose they should attach themselves to the Republican or Union party, then their votes in my judgment, would only strengthen the loyal and patriotic sentiment of the country. They would undoubtedly belong to one or the other of those parties.

Sir, I remember that when it was proposed to emancipate the slaves it was said that such a policy would pour a flood-tide of ignorance and barbarism upon the country that would cause its ruin. When it was proposed to give negroes the right to be witnesses in a court of justice a similar objection was made. Men trusted these negroes in the ordinary transactions of life; trusted their word; trusted them with the charge of their property and affairs; but when a negro crossed the threshold of a court of justice to tell there what he had seen and heard, then it was assumed that he had no more capacity or integrity than a dog! When it was proposed to make him a soldier, this same outcry was made, and so step by step the prejudices against this class of people have been broken down, and it is legitimate reasoning to conclude that if suffrage is extended to these negroes no more evil will follow from that than from the other acts by which they have been advanced and improved in the country. Let us try this experiment. I believe that it will be found advantageous to all concerned. To pretend to have a Government founded upon the consent of the governed, to pretend to have a Constitution that recognizes the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and property, and then to deny to millions of citizens in this country any part of that consent, any power to protect their life, liberty and property, is an inconsistency upon which a Republican Government can hardly stand.

Let us, sirs, extend to these people those rights which they claim and which I think they ought to possess, and vindicate, as I have no doubt we shall, that the surest and safest and best foundation for republican institutions is equal and exact justice to all men.

A CHANGE.—When the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention—justly termed, by Train in a letter to the President, "your Convention"—were rehearsed by a committee to Mr. Johnson, he pronounced on them the most lofty praise. Language seemed inadequate to the occasion, and tears came to the rescue. The address and resolutions were called "inspired," "a declaration of principals more important than any made since 1787," "equal to the Declaration of Independence," "a second Declaration of Independence," "a second Proclamation of Emancipation of the people of the United States."

Six months have scarcely passed over, the Convention is more than half forgotten, its proceedings are as though they had not been, and the whole affair finds none, even of its members, "so poor as to do it reverence." It is one of the best, plainest and severest lessons to politicians who undertake to manufacture parties for their own ends. And it is a new evidence of the intelligence, reliableness and correctness of the judgment of the people of this country on the politics of the times.

THREE DEATHS FROM EATING PORK.—On Thursday last Mr. Henry Berner, living in the upper story of No. 213 Columbia, between Plum and Central avenues, purchased two hogs. On Friday and Saturday the family partook freely of the meat, and during Saturday night the entire family, five in number, took suddenly ill, and at 11 o'clock Sunday morning an old man of seventy years, Mr. Berner's father-in-law, whose name we could not learn, and a daughter and son of Mr. B., aged respectfully five and three years, died. Mrs. Berner was also taken sick, and narrowly escaped death. Mr. Berner had a slight attack, but not seriously. The sudden illness of the entire family, and death of three, naturally induced inquiry as to the cause. In the neighborhood the impression prevails that the pork was of diseased hogs. The physician declares their disease to be that of the worst character of Asiatic cholera, brought on, no doubt, by too free eating of pork.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

At one period of time the practice of medicine was rather dangerous. At Dijon, in 1386, a physician was fined fifty golden francs and imprisoned for not effecting a cure. The beautiful Austrigilda, consort to Gontran, King of Burgundy, of the sixth century, had been permitted by her husband, in compliance with her dying request, to have her two physicians slain and buried with her. A persecuted Huguenot said: "Your unchristian virulence against me shall cost hundreds of people their lives." For this remark he was brought before a court of justice, charged with harboring the most bloody designs. "I am innocent," he replied. "My only meaning was that I meant, since I could not preach, to practice as a physician."

The advance of Egypt since the beginning of this century has been great and sure. For a long course of years the material development of the country has gone favorably on. Manufactures, agriculture and commerce have alike been fostered and stimulated. Railroads at once employed labor and assisted industry. Canals have fertilized a wide extent of territory, and remuneratively dispersed over the whole country and conveyed to foreign depots the products of the various districts. This year Egypt has produced a cotton crop estimated at £20,000,000 sterling, and it is credibly told that the condition of the people has begun to be sensibly improved.

INVADING.—The lumbermen of Maine are invading Georgia, and cutting her pine forests into lumber. The Yanks will keep cutting up in the South since they have got their hands in, while the seedy Chivs. stand idly looking and see the energetic eastern men laying the mudsills of prosperity and freedom in the heart of the sunny South. Who will win the dollars and soon own the broad acres? The man with the ax or the man with the toothpick? Here is a question in political economy we would like to have the sympathizers with the top shingles of the first families answer.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has caused great commotion among Chicago merchants by a decision that warehouse receipts are not negotiable. Hitherto they have passed from hand to hand among commission men, and were readily purchased by banks the same as bank notes or any negotiable paper. The result of the decision will be that the transfer of all grain or other property in warehouse will have actually to be made or the transaction conveys no responsibility.

Mrs. Mary Arnold, of Brooklyn, New York, has completed her 109th year, and is still living, hale and hearty in body and mind, and remembers distinctly many instances of the Revolutionary war. Her maiden name was Mary Ives, and she has had eight children, five of them, all daughters, are still living, the youngest 60 years of age.

The Western Character.

VIEWS OF A NEW YORK EDITOR.

Theodore Tilton, editor of the New York *Independent*, who is on a Western lecturing tour, writes to his paper from "The Illinois Prairie" as follows:

I found out, two years ago, in my first trip across these prairies, that if the nation's brain is at the East, the nation's heart is at the West.

Probably no people in history, so young as ourselves, have developed in so short a time so many different types of human character as the American.

Thus the New England character is distinct from any phase of mankind which the world has ever before seen. The Yankee is a new product among the races. Even Shakspeare has left no sketch, no hint of any such creature as Brother Jonathan. Nevertheless, the Brother Jonathan of the comic papers is not the Yankee. I have never seen this picturesque Yankee except in pictures, I do not believe he exists in reality. But the New England character of to-day is just as individualized, just as unmistakable, just as original as the Brother Jonathan of the caricatures. A Boston man cannot, if he tries, conceal from a shrewd observer the marks of having been brought up in Yankeeland.

Just as unmistakable is the Southern character. You know it at a glance. It reveals itself in the manners, the gait, the hair, the complexion, the pronunciation. And it has its beautiful excellencies as well as its detailed deformities.

But the Western character is on the whole, the most representative of all American types, and best expresses what is called the American idea. The Western is the newest of American characters. It is a flower plucked from the rocks of New England and transplanted in the prairies. "*Qui transtulit, sustinet.*" But the present Western character is to undergo great changes—greater than the Southern or the Eastern. The typical and final Western man does not yet exist; for the best Western men are, as yet, partly Eastern. Many of them were born, reared and married at the East. But climate influences character. Western skies, land and lakes are busy at work, molding the souls of the Western people. The process is now going forward—the result cannot be guessed. The flatness of the prairies has not yet had time to lay its dead level on the Western mind. The absence of seaboard salt from the inland air has not yet begun to mitigate the energy of the Western will. Nevertheless (from what cause I cannot say) I have been struck with the apparent fact that the farmers of the prairies do not, as a class, rank with the ablest men of the West. Of course, one must make multitudinous exceptions—perhaps sufficient to prove, and then to abrogate the rule. But, grouping men into classes, it cannot be denied that (setting aside the members of the learned professions, who are always a small fraction in any community,) the ablest men of the West are its merchants, its city builders, its freight bearers, and its railroad contractors. And I believe that this great class of Western men are of superior fiber to the corresponding class at the East. The palace of their kingdom is Chicago. They are the representative Americans of to-day. Moreover, I believe they are the bluffest, heartiest, frankest men on earth. They carry their hearts in their hands—their souls in their eyes. You jostle against them in the street, and by that contact have made their intimate acquaintance. If they like you, they let you know it; if they don't like you, they do not conceal it by any of the little frauds of unmanly politeness. What Eastern man traveling in the West has not noticed this difference in temperament between the two sections? Let a young man, who has been brought up in Boston, live one year in Chicago. On re-visiting Boston, he will suddenly find that the hand-shaking of a stay-at-home New Englander is formal and impassive as compared with the grip and pinch of Western demonstrativeness.

I think the beauty of the New England character is not seen at its best till it ripens awhile in the West. Take the born and reared New Englanders whom you now see in any of a dozen representative Western towns—say for instance, Akron, Ohio; Adrian, Michigan; Quincy, Illinois; Mount Pleasant, Iowa—and I am free to say that towns of equal size standing on the mother soil of New England are not equal to these Western rivals in the impression which they make for thrift, energy, growth and civil progress.

True, there is more wealth, more culture, more social refinement in the Eastern towns; but in the Western there is more of that indefinable quality which (for want of a better name) we call character. That is to say, there is more individuality, more freedom from individual restraint, more independence in manners and opinions, more flavor of originality. To state the case in a different way, I believe that when a son of New England comes, as a young man, to seek his fortune in the West, there is something in Western life, Western activity and Western ambition, which in the end will make him more of a man than if he had remained on the ancestral acres, and lived and died in the old homestead in New Hampshire.

Cultivated people at the West feel the lack of many privileges enjoyed at the East. I know of many instances in which this feeling reaches the point of sighing and heart-break—particularly among Eastern women who are fresh residents in the West. They yearn for New England, and weep in secret at their separation from it. But these same Eastern women, as soon as they become Westernized, partake of the same pride in the West which animates Western men. Certain fashionable people, who prefer to be called ladies rather than women, and who flourish in the large Western cities, regard it as a compliment to be told that no one would ever suspect for a moment that they had not lived all their lives at the East. But when you see a Western Yankee girl, who, after five or ten years residence in Illinois, cannot be told from an Eastern woman, she may be excellent and admirable, but she is not the best that the West can produce. I say this with downright positiveness. The true Western woman, though perhaps born at the East, would not give a six-pence to be thought fresh from Bacon street, Boston, or Fifth Avenue, New York. Moreover, I venture the prediction that the first State in the Union to acknowledge the political equality of men and women, as citizens, entitled each alike to the citizen's franchise, is a State west of the Mississippi. I mean Iowa. Let the golden day speed swiftly, for I want Taylor Lewis to see it before he dies.

A man's Eastern reputation counts for precious little in the West. He must be re-weighed in Chicago and St. Louis. If he is here found wanting, it is of no consequence what his rank may be in New York or Boston. Family names count for a good deal in Massachusetts, but they are lighter than a feather in Illinois. I have seen more aristocracy in Boston, and less in Chicago, than in any other great cities of this country. Of course, I mean only Northern cities; for with the first families of Richmond and New Orleans, who among us, East or West, can compare?

There is more hilarity among Western than among Eastern people. Work is more of a play here than at home. More than half the laughter done by the American people falls from the mouths of Western men. And a good deal of it, of late (I grieve to say), has been at the expense of his Excellency, the President of the United States.

There are fewer great fortunes at the West than at the East. Multitudes of Western cities and towns, at which a vagrant lecturer stops and finds an overflowing audience, are less than fifty, forty, thirty years old, and yet they have their multitude of church spires, their fine court houses, their stupendous railroad depots, and their stone front stores which would ornament Broadway. To have achieved all this in one generation shows that a good many people are rich, and a good many more are prosperous.

I have less faith in Western churches than any other Western institutions. I do not refer to their creeds or theologies—for each sect is welcome to its own. But Western churches are generally in debt, always begging of the East, and like the conies, "a feeble folk." Of course, the far West, the frontier, the sparsely settled sections, the communities that have not yet grown rich, have a right to beg. But, making every just allowance, it is not to the credit of so many Western churches that they don't pay their notes. I know of a Western city whose railroad depot cost more money than Trinity Church, New York; and yet I was asked by a committee of the residents to incite our Brooklyn friends to help build a church near that Western depot. I declined the proposal until the committee should come to Brooklyn and build a decent shed for the Long Island Railroad.

THE FUTURE OF THE HAWAIIAN RACE.—What is to be the future of the Hawaiian race, is a question of interest to all. It is one of deep solicitude to those who have, here and in other lands, watched over the progress and labored for the advancement of this nation in civilization and religion. They do not and cannot readily subscribe to the oft repeated theory that wherever the Caucasian race sets its foot, the copper-colored race must inevitably fade away and become extinct. Nor is it true that such a result will necessarily follow, except in the case of a race so savage as to be apparently utterly incapable of civilization—like the Indian tribes of North America. In their case, it is almost universally true that, on the approach of the pale face with the arts of civilized life and the light of religious truth, they shrink from the contact, or whisky and the small pox causes them to melt away "like the snow-flake on the river." But with other and more tractable and docile races of red men, like the Indians of many portions of South America, the contrary has been the case, and after hundreds of years of intercourse with foreigners, the Indians still remain a numerous people, industrious and civilized to a degree which, though it falls far short of that of the enlightened nations of the earth, is vastly superior to their former condition. And they "still live"—they are far from being extinct. The causes that have led to such results are easily stated. While they have been taught the mechanical arts and agriculture, they have been under the religious instruction and vigorous rule of the most persevering and determined of teachers—the Jesuits—and have been kept in a great degree isolated from the vices of the white man.

Now what has been the history of the Hawaiian people? Years before the teachers from America came here, they had become familiarized with that bane of civilized man as well as the savage—rum, and an insidious and loathsome disease from Christian lands had been implanted ineradicably in the very vitals of the nation. Hundreds of the lowest class of white men, runaway sailors and Sydney convicts, settled among the people, by their example and influence inculcating the worst vices, and throwing every obstacle in the way of early teachers. There were, indeed, some worthy exceptions, but, as a general rule this was the case. With such an imitative, tractable and complaisant a people as the Hawaiians, so naturally prone to pleasure, it required no prophet's ken to foretell the result. It was foreseen by the teachers and by the more thoughtful and steady of the chiefs, and the latter attempted to stay the tide of destruction that was coming in upon the nation, by imposing strict laws, forbidding the manufacture or sale of spirits to both natives and foreigners, and imposing heavy penalties on evil doers.

But the subject grows upon our hands, and we did not sit down to write a history. It will be seen, however, from this slight and imperfect sketch, with what difficulties the Hawaiian race has had to struggle in attaining to the degree of civilization at which it has arrived, and we cease to wonder at the awfully rapid decrease in population during the last thirty years.

But our article has already exceeded the prescribed limits, and we reserve, till the census returns are published, the consideration of the subject which we proposed at the outset—"The Future of the Hawaiian Race."—*Honolulu Advertiser.*

RUSSIAN AMUSEMENTS.—In February occurs the famous festival of *Maslanitza*, or butter week, which contains the sum and substance of all Russian festivity. All the butter that should naturally have gone into the consumption of the succeeding seven weeks is concentrated into this. Whatever can be eaten with butter is buttered, what cannot, is rejected as unworthy of being used. The standard dish of the week is *blinni*, a kind of pancake made with butter, fried with butter, and eaten with butter sauce. Breakfast dispatched, come the amusements. Formerly the frozen plain of the Neva was used as the stage for the various pastimes, but some years since the ice gave way under the immense pressure, and a large number of the revelers were drowned. Since then the large square of the Admiralty has been devoted to this purpose. Thither, for days previous, long trains of sledges are seen thronging to the spot, bearing timbers, poles, planks, huge blocks of ice, and all the materials necessary for the erection of booths, theaters, swings and slides. A hole is dug in the frozen ground, into which the end of a pole is placed. It is then filled with water, which, under the influences of a Russian February, binds it in its place as firmly as though it were leaded into a solid rock. The carnival commences on the first Sunday of the butter week, and all St. Petersburg gives itself up to sliding and swinging, or to watching the sliding and swinging of others. The most striking winter spectacle of St. Petersburg is the ice mountains which are in full glory during this "butter week." To form these a narrow scaffold is raised to the height of some thirty or forty feet. This has on one side steps for the purpose of ascending it, on the other it slopes off, steeply at first, and then more gradually, until it finally terminates on a level. Upon this long slope blocks of ice are laid, over which water was poured, which, by freezing, unites the blocks, and furnishes a uniform surface, down which the merry crowd slide upon sledges, or, more frequently, upon smooth blocks of ice cut into a suitable form. This is a national amusement among the Russians, and so much prized, that an imitation mountain, made of polished wood, is used for the same sport in summer.

THE GREAT TONTO BASIN IN ARIZONA.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has received a communication from Lieut. Du Bois, 14th United States Infantry, dated at Fort McDowell, Arizona Territory. This post, established in 1865, is on the Rio Verde, or San Francisco river, near its junction with the Salinas river. The Government reservation, comprising 24 square miles, lies on both sides of the river, and a farm was started this Spring, an acequia four miles in length being constructed for its irrigation. Corn and sorghum were planted, and at the date of the letter was harvesting—the corn stalks averaging 15 feet in hight, and the sorghum yielding its third crop since planting. Vegetables of all descriptions flourish, and cotton and wheat have been extensively cultivated by the Indians. Lieut. Du Bois reports that he had recently returned from a scout into the mountains, about 85 miles to the northeast. After passing the Mazatzal and Tonto ranges, the party entered an entirely new country. Mesquite and grease-wood, sage-bush and cactus disappeared, and instead were found oak, ash and black walnut groves scattered through the valleys, the mountains being covered with immense pine and cedar forests—a paradise compared with the sandy belt encircling it. This section is supposed to be the Great Tonto Basin, so long sought for, and with its gold and silver, of which indisputable evidences were discovered, and its quarries of slate, must in time become the greatest attraction of the Territory. Thousands of tons of hay can be cut yearly, and very little, if any irrigation will be required for agricultural purposes.

The Boston *Evening Express* is glad to learn from what it deems good authority, that Edwin Forrest has not left the stage for good. However strongly Mr. Forrest's inclination may lead him to withdraw from the laborious duties of his professional life, we believe his respect for the demands of the public and patrons of the drama, will induce him to occasionally appear on the stage.

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The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING FEB 13 186[illegible]

Born in Rebellion

The organ of the "Jeffersonian Democracy" with which we have lately had a little controversy is decidedly too small game to merit further attention. It does not undertake to meet anything we have said and replies only by quibbles and vague generalities to the statements we have made and proved. What it lacks in argument it endeavors to make up by scurrilous allusions, low invective and a torrent of abusive words. As it has presented nothing that demands further reply we dismiss it, at least for the present, from further attention. The game that the hunter pursues ought at least to be worth the candle.

But we are not yet quite done with the "great apostle." There are yet certain matters on which we desire to touch in order to show those who may not have read his "Writings" attentively how he talks. Not long ago we promised to show how he intrigued against Washington, how he falsified his public character, and how he endeavored to bring him into odium with the people,—though all the time hypocritically professing friendship for him. The first chapter in this dark history may as well be given now.

The formation of Jefferson's party was a conspiracy against the Government. Democratic societies, modeled after the Jacobin clubs of France were introduced into this country soon after the adoption of the Constitution. Jefferson became the champion of these societies. Washington threw the whole weight of his influence against them, as he saw that they were destined, if not checked, to become a fruitful source of discord in the country. The Pennsylvania rebellion broke out —a movement that was attributed by Washington directly to these Democratic societies. In his message to Congress in regard to this insurrection, the President said: "Our anxiety, arising from the licentious and open resistance to the laws in the western counties of Pennsylvania has been increased by the proceedings of certain self-created societies relative to the laws and administration of the Government, proceedings in our apprehension, founded in political error, calculated, if not intended, to disorganise our Government, and which, by inspiring delusive hopes of support, have been instrumental in misleading our citizens in the scene of insurrection." Likewise in a letter to General Henry Lee, commander of the forces sent against the rebels, Washington wrote (Aug 26th, 1793): "I consider this insurrection the first formidable fruit of the Democratic societies. That these societies were instituted by artful and designing men, primarily to sow the seeds of jealousy and distrust among the people, of the Government, is not new to any one who is acquainted with the leaders and has been attentive to their manoeuvres. I early gave it as my opinion that if these societies were not counteracted they would shake the Government to its foundation. Time and circumstances have confirmed me in this opinion, and I deeply regret the probable consequences, because I see under popular and fascinating guises the most diabolical attempts to destroy the best fabric of government that has ever been presented to the acceptance of mankind."

We have said that Jefferson was the champion of these societies. A short time after President Washington had sent his message to Congress alluding to these societies as the origin of the Pennsylvania rebellion, Jefferson wrote to Madison (Dec 28th, 1794), bitterly assailing Washington for his denunciation of the societies. Following are extracts from this letter:

The denunciation of the Democratic societies is one of the extraordinary acts of boldness of which we have seen so many from the *faction of monocrats*. It is wonderful that the President should have permitted himself to be the organ of such an attack on the freedom of discussion, the freedom of writing, printing and publishing * * * I am happy to observe that as far as the circle of my observation and information extends, everybody views this attempt on their Constitutional rights in all its nakedness. I have not heard of a single expression or opinion which did not condemn it as an inexcusable aggression.

To perceive the utter baseness of this attack, let it be understood that at the time it was thus secretly made,—at the time when these calumnies upon Washington were put in circulation among Jefferson's partisans and used by them with malignant and untiring energy for the overthrow of his Administration,—Jefferson himself was bedaubing Washington with professions of unabated attachment for him, and was assuring him in his letters of May 14th and Sept. 7th, 1794, and on innumerable other occasions, of his love for retirement and tranquility, and his complete abstraction from politics! While he was writing to Madison in the bitter and slanderous language of the above extract, secretly denouncing the measures of Washington's administration, he wrote to Washington himself: "I cherish tranquility too much to let political things enter my mind at all" and "It is a great pleasure to me to retain the esteem and approbation of the President!" Did hypocrisy or ingratitude ever further go?

It will be seen that in the above precious extract, Washington is described by Jefferson as a "monocrat," and his party which had founded the Government, as a "faction," and that for condemning the conduct of the Democratic societies which had encouraged and fostered the Pennsylvania rebellion, Washington is declared to be guilty of an "inexcusable aggression on the rights of the people!"

Let it be remembered that this is not the record furnished by any "partisan historian." It is Jefferson speaking for himself, defaming the father of his country, and endeavoring to raise an opposition to the measures of his Administration at a time when he had to meet the embarrassments of a civil war.

In those Democratic societies condemned by Washington and defended by Jefferson, the Democratic party had its origin. That party, then began in a conspiracy against the Government. "The first formidable fruit" of its organization, as Washington declared, was the civil war in Pennsylvania. From that day to the present the only forcible opposition the Government has met, has come from that party. They may talk about "Federal conspiracies" as much as they please but the fact is undeniable that no party except the Democratic party, ever offered violent resistance to the Government or ever brought on, or countenanced civil war. None but Democrats ever fired a traitorous shot against the flag of our country. And that party has been friendly to every rebellion which has occurred since our independence was gained. One of these days we intend to trace this subject through. But first, we shall finish what we have to say about the opposition of the founder of the Democratic party to the principles and measures of Washington.

The Lewiston *Journal* complains that the Judge of the Northern District of Idaho is about to leave the Territory for a trip to Washington City expecting to be absent from his post for several months. This habit of the office holders in the Territories has long been an abuse needing correction and we are glad to notice that Congress is applying a remedy. A bill to prevent them from vacating their posts for a longer period than forty days has already passed one branch of Congress, and perhaps both. The Idaho Judge, when he returns may possibly find that the Government has no further need of his services.

The town of Lewiston in Idaho Territory has been incorporated as a city. A mayor, four councilmen, a recorder, a treasurer and a marshal are to be elected in March. Whether the city has a sufficient number of citizens to fill these offices, has not yet transpired.

Revenue and Taxes

In the late report of David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the following table is presented, showing the rate of national tax and debt to each person as compared with other countries:

	Tax from	Nat onal Debt
United States	$11 46 gold	$ [illegible]
Great Britain	11 [illegible]	1[illegible] 00
France	[illegible] 91	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible] 06
Prussia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible] 0

The Commissioner is of opinion that it is far more important to reduce the national taxes than at present to diminish the national debt. The taxes of Great Britain have been thought enormous, yet he estimates that the rate of taxation to property in that country is only 3 10 of one per cent, while in the United States it is 3 91 per cent. He asserts that our industrial interests are weighed down with the load of taxes, and that the development of the country is seriously obstructed by the crushing weight. It is his opinion that the present rate of taxation cannot be long continued without producing disastrous results throughout the whole country.

The export of many articles has fallen off enormously, while imports have been augmented. In 1860 we exported nine millions worth of cotton manufactures, in 1866 one million. Copper and brass exports have fallen from $1,664,122 to $110,208, and that of wooden ware from $1,102,065 to $720,625. Our South American trade is but one sixth what it was, while that of Great Britain has increased three fold. With a large crop, flour has been imported within the year from France and starch from England. Many articles formerly made at home are now brought from abroad. Half the machinery wanted is now ordered in England and the importations of steel cutlery, dry goods, etc., have enormously increased and this cannot be prevented by raising the tariff, for it is the tariff rates in many instances that make cheap production impossible. Ship building on the Atlantic coast has almost entirely ceased while it has been greatly stimulated in the British Provinces and it is becoming almost impossible to plan a profitable voyage for an American ship.

This state of affairs demands a speedy remedy. Congress is actively at work upon it, and the country may reasonably expect that measures will be taken to arrest the evils so clearly pointed out by the Commissioner and so sensibly felt by the people. The revenue law is undergoing careful revision, and no doubt will be greatly improved by the changes which experience has suggested.

The Revenue and Whisky Frauds

The following article relates to a subject which is now under consideration in Congress, and may be of interest to others besides those who take whisky as a beverage:

It appears by the census of 1860 that 90,000,000 gallons of whisky were made in the United States. But the last report of the Revenue Commissioner shows that the revenue tax was paid only upon 30,000,000 gallons. The production has in all probability increased more than 33 per cent since 1860. With this reduction and a further deduction of the amount on which duties have been legitimately paid, there are still 60,000,000 gallons to be accounted for. This represents the amount which has been manufactured clandestinely and held fraudulently, resulting in a loss to the Government of $120,000,000. If a tax of 50 cents per gallon were imposed upon the production more revenue would accrue to the Government and the cost of collection would be much less. Whisky and brandy distillers may not need protection and we are not putting the case in that light. The fact is the revenue needs just such protection as it has failed in securing and will fail in getting, so long as the illicit distillery interest offers stronger inducements to revenue officers to wink at fraud than the Government offers to suppress it. There are many faithful revenue officers but everybody knows that the enormous frauds recently brought to light in the Atlantic States, never could have been perpetrated without official connivance. An official getting a few hundred dollars in greenbacks is brought face to face with a temptation to add thousands of dollars to his income by simply shutting his eyes to an illegal transaction. His agency is merely passive, and the chances are that he gets off without exposure. The Government suffers and unfaithful citizens and subordinate officers reap the wages of fraud. It is time the law was modified and the tax so imposed that the motives for these enormous frauds shall be in part at least, taken away.

THE RAILROAD.—We find the following singular statement in the *Unionist*:

A recent number of the San Francisco *Bulletin* with considerable metropolitan swagger pitches into the Oregon press generally and the *Oregonian* in particular, for discouraging the immediate construction of the Oregon and California railroad. If the *Bulletin* had not such an exalted opinion of its own worth, and would exchange with some of the papers of this State, outside of Portland, it would learn that the "Oregon press" does not oppose or discourage the railroad. We do not agree with the views recently expressed by the *Oregonian* on this subject.

It may be that the *Unionist* does not agree with the views recently expressed in this paper in relation to the railroad. That is probable enough. But how it got the idea that we "oppose or discourage" the road, we are unable to say. The road has never been "opposed or discouraged" by this paper. But the OREGONIAN is not so unwise as to suppose that the road can be built without money, and it is probably in this that it differs from the *Unionist*. Talk may be a very good thing, but it takes money to build six hundred miles of railroad over a difficult country. Most people, we opine, will see it in this light. But we should be as glad as others to see the great work pushed forward to successful completion. It is Oregon's greatest need.

There is more gold in the Treasury of the United States to-day than in either the Bank of England or the Bank of France. The amount in the Bank of England at last dates was about $81,000,000, while that in the United States Treasury is about $100,000,000, the Bank of England has notes in circulation to the amount of $100,000,000.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.—A private letter from this well known scientist to a friend in San Francisco, states that he will probably come to California early next spring, for the purpose of visiting the Yosemite Valley, the Mammoth Groves and other natural curiosities of the Pacific coast.

FOND OF DIAMONDS.—Orison Blunt, a noted New York politician, dresses in most respects like a carman, but he is "some" on diamonds. About $50,000 worth is generally disposed about his person, and he generally has $20,000 worth on his watch.

NO DIVORCE.—A Windham (Conn.) county couple applied the other day for a divorce after only a fortnight of married life. The Judge refused their request saying that they hadn't yet given matrimony a fair trial.

With nitro glycerine for blasting, the Hoosac Tunnel was advanced at the rate of about 138 feet per month. With gunpowder 64 feet per month is the best they can do.

FROM GOLD CREEK.—Mr. Points, who arrived from the Palouse to-day, reports about 30 men at Gold creek, all doing well. They have been averaging from 4 to 9 dollars per day to the man, in those claims opened and in order. He thinks all will have their claims ready for working in about two weeks. The water is now running plentifully in the creeks—about twenty inches of snow in the mines. No snow on the Palouse and from two to fifteen inches on the table land between this and the Palouse bridge. No cold weather in the mines sufficient to stop work.

Mr. P. thinks that creek will furnish good paying claims for about 150 men—and that another creek about five miles above will also be worked to advantage and profit.

Gold creek is a tributary of the Palouse flowing from the North and is about forty five miles from this place.—*Lewiston Journal*.

Gen. Grant has sent a check for $20,000 to a real estate man in St. Louis, to be used in the purchase of the old farm owned by his father in law, ten miles from the city, as a final homestead for himself and family.

LOUISVILLE.—A Louisville paper gives an elaborate account of the great flour mills of that city which are manufacturing upwards of 2,000 barrels of flour per day, consuming some 3,000, 000 bushels of wheat per annum.

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Free Press* estimates the total yield of grain, of all kinds in Michigan during the current year at 33,806,638 bushels, against 24,153,531 bushels in 1865.

STATE ITEMS

At the last [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] Douglas county by J. J. S[illegible] the following officers [illegible] for the ensuing term [illegible] J. J. Fitzh[illegible] [illegible] W. M. [illegible] Secretary [illegible]

On the evening of the [illegible] Capital Lodge No [illegible] W. S. [illegible] installed for the quarter ending May 1st [illegible] Miss M. [illegible] W. V. T. [illegible] W. S. Miss — [illegible] W. A. S. [illegible] W. F. S. [illegible] Thurston W. [illegible] W. M. Miss Dell [illegible] W. D. M. Miss [illegible] W. I. [illegible] J. J. M. Garrison W. O. G. Miss J[illegible] Taylor W. R. H. S. Miss E. Bew[illegible] W. L. H. S. [illegible] W. C.

The following are the names of the officers of [illegible] Lodge No [illegible] the term commencing [illegible] February 1st [illegible] Miss Ann [illegible] Warren W. R. S. Miss Susan [illegible] W. L. S. Miss [illegible] W. T. Miss Mary J. [illegible] W. C. Chas. E. Warren W. S. Miss [illegible] W. A. S. Miss F. [illegible] Frances M. Warren W. F. S. [illegible] Brow W. M. Miss A. [illegible] W. D. M. Miss Eliza [illegible] W. I. G. [illegible] J. M. [illegible] W. O. G. [illegible] [illegible] W. C. T.

The Gold Sales

A New York journal, discussing the bill for the sale of Government gold, has the following practical remarks:

A five twenty bond for $1,000 can be purchased for about $731 in gold. It draws thirty dollars in gold every six months which is the same as $61 50 per annum in coin on the bond and amounts to eight percent on the gold value of the bond. If the Secretary of the Treasury had gone to work earnestly and honestly six months ago selling the gold and investing the proceeds either in five twenties or seven thirties, his December balance would show $100,000,000 less in interest bearing debt in the hands of creditors, and while the interest account would be thereby reduced $6,000,000 in coin or $8,000,000 in currency, the credit of the Government would be strengthened and gold would be under 130 to-day.

It also says:

The bill introduced by Representative Boutwell provides for weekly sales of gold not to exceed $5,000,000, and that if the bill passes the country will have the satisfaction of witnessing the reduction of interest debt at the rate of $10,000,000 per month for at least a year to come. In addition, it is urged that the section of the law which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to retire $4,000,000 of greenbacks per month should be repealed, and a new issue of legal tenders should be authorized sufficient in amount to redeem and cancel the $150,000,000 of compounds as fast as they become due, first applying the surplus currency in the Treasury to that purpose, and supplementing it with new greenbacks. These two measures working together, it is thought would produce the desired result. In conclusion, the writer adds:

Here then we have two simple plain efficient methods which will reduce the interest on the national indebtedness $18,000,000 per annum, reduce the bonded debt more than $130,000,000, get rid of the interest drawing legal tenders, give back to commerce and the people $100,000,000 of idle gold, replace the six and seven thirty bonds with five per cents, insure a continuance of prosperous times and promote the national credit at home and abroad.

TOUCH OF SOUTHERN ROMANCE.—The Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* gets off the following touch of romance about the golden days when the only care of the negro was to work for his master. But let this plaintive bit of talk, two lamentations for the kind master, and but one for the poor negro. Here it is:

The time was when the honest old darkie got up and went to work at break of day with a full stomach, good comfortable clothing on his back, good shoes on his feet, a heart as light and happy as the lark, and making the welkin ring with his merry songs. When the day's work was over "he laid down the shovel and the hoe," went to his comfortable log cabin, ate the wholesome supper furnished him by his kind old master and then lighted his pipe, took down the banjo and played, sung and danced until the bell rung for him to go to bed. Good kind old master furnished him with everything necessary for his comfort, and as he had no cares he could sleep soundly. Alas! he cannot sing and dance with the same zeal now. He has no old master to furnish him with food and raiment, no kind mistress to take care of him when he gets sick, no comfortable cabin to live in, no thick clothing to shield him from the storms, no banjo to pick, and his heart is so heavy he cannot sing and dance. Candidly, we have not heard of a real old fashioned negro frolic since the negro was set free.

THE DEMOCRACY—WHO CONSTITUTE IT.—The late elections have made some curious revelations. We find a Democratic majority of about 46,000 in the city of New York, while the State at large has gone so thoroughly the other way as to give a nett majority of about 12,000. This shows that in ordinary times the city can and will rule the State. The character of this city majority is seen in the character of one returned to Congress by a large majority—Morrissey. Here is a representative man of the New York city Democracy—the hero of the party that throws a majority of nearly half a hundred thousand. Who are they? asks the Chicago *Times*, and responds as follows:

1. Those who can't read
2. The blacklegs
3. The cut throats
4. The patrons of Five Points
5. The people of Five Points
6. The rebels
7. The sympathisers with rebels
8. The liquor sellers
9. Most of the drunkards
10. The thieves and burglars
11. Some decent but misguided people

The facts prove the justice of this analysis. There are ten copies of Union papers taken in that city to one Democratic, and at the same time the proportion of Democrats is over two to one, or as 79,000 to 33,000; this shows which is the reading party. The character of the localities where the strongest Democratic majorities are found shows that nearly all the rascally population of that rascally city are Democrats. We very much dislike to speak of these facts because of the respect we have for the decent portion of that party. They are as much ashamed of the crowd as we are, and we can only say of them that they are unfortunate and we hope that they will come out from among the foul party and throw their influence on the side of morality and civilization.

CONTAMINATION.—Mr. Boutwell says that five Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are so lacking in self respect as to fail in freeing themselves from the defiling contamination of traitors, and therefore, it becomes the duty of Congress to say who shall hereafter be officers of that Court. If the Judges cannot close the gates there is a power that can, and neither the people nor their representatives are prepared to receive rebels and traitors still boasting of their glorious deeds and scars in the Confederate service to full and sweet communion and participation in the affairs of the Government. If the Court will not then Congress will close the Courts to those engaged in the rebellion. If the Court has not said by the late decision that treason is no crime, they have in effect said that they have no power to punish it, which amounts to the same thing. It is a virtual acquittal of Jeff Davis before he is tried. It is made as sure as "stare decisis" that he will be declared not guilty if those five Judges are ever permitted to pass upon his case. In other words it is saying that there has been and can be no treason against the United States Government. Congress knows perfectly well the full force and effect of the recent decision, and they will certainly prepare to defeat it so far at least as admitting all rebels and traitors into Court is concerned. It is just possible that Judge Field may not go the whole length with the company he has joined, but everybody is convinced that it depends entirely upon circumstances and not at all upon the justice or right of the case.

Providence is evidently preparing for the world the sublime spectacle of a people forsaken by their leaders in two departments of the Government, yet standing firm and true with power to enact the right and a steady purpose to accomplish it in spite of the weakness, failings and fallings of any man or men.—*Sacramento Bee*.

A MIXED POPULATION.—Washington is said to contain 85,000 people besides members of Congress. There are about 25,000 resident whites, mostly of Southern birth, 20,000 Government officers and employees and about 35,000 of the sons and daughters of Ham. Unfortunately between the two white classes there is not the perfect freedom of social intercourse which generally leads to unbroken friendly relations. The Southrons still remain sore. The wounds of civil strife are only partly cicatrized, not healed. For such wounds time and contact, prompted by interest, will afford the healing cataplasm.

Nebraska was admitted into the Union, making the 37th State. Thus the Union grows more powerful year by year and decides all contests in power and wealth. KOHN & FISHER are selling clothing, etc., that defy competition.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—THE OLD BUCHTEL & CARDWELL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 89 First Street, has passed into the hands of JOSEPH BUCHTEL, Proprietor and Operator, who having just returned from San Francisco with ALL THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS is prepared to take every style of picture known to the art.

From the Olean Advertiser, Nov 9, 1866
" " New York Times, Nov 10, 1866
" " Boston Times, Nov 18, 1866
" " " Transcript, Nov 20, 1866.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.—STOWELL, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.'S SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND ROBBED.—Our town was startled on Friday morning by the discovery of a great burglary in the Banking Office of Messrs. Stowell, Chamberlain & Co. The safe was a double one made by Lewis Lillie & Son, of the largest size, weighing many thousand pounds. The burglars obtained an entrance into the office by prying open one of the windows with a jimmy. In the lower left hand corner of the right hand outer door of the safe which was two inches thick, a hole was drilled through which powder was introduced. It was blown open, separating the outside from the bolts and fastenings, rendering it a complete wreck. The lower hinges of both doors were broken off. They next attacked the inside safe which was twelve inches deep, the width and depth of the inside of the main safe. This safe was one and a half inches thick, made with folding doors. They drilled an inch hole through the right hand door, nearly the same point they had on the outside safe, throwing open both doors. This gave them access to the money, and bonds amounting to twenty five thousand dollars which they carried off. The larger portion of this belonged to special deposits. They also took valuable papers belonging to the firm, leaving in their flight a bag of gold and silver, also a certified bill which. This safe was made to order by Mr. Lillie of chilled iron, and was supposed to be burglar proof as it was a double safe, one inside the other, with a lever combination lock on the outside and inside doors. No trace of the burglars has been discovered. They came well prepared with jimmies, drills, gunpowder, &c. The clerk of the bank did not leave there until twelve o'clock at night. The explosion was heard about four in the morning, showing they were compelled to do their work [illegible] [illegible].

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.

THE undersigned have sold their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, &c., to Mr. T. J. CARTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 85 Front street.

Thankful for the patronage we have received from the citizens of Portland and vicinity we cheerfully recommend them to our successor.

All persons indebted to us will please call at the old stand and settle.

COHEN, LYON & KAUFMAN

Dated at Portland, Feb 9, 18[illegible]

Referring to the above I respectfully ask the former patrons of the above firm and the public generally to call and examine a

GENERAL AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

DRY-GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Furnishing Goods!!

GROCERIES, &C.,

Which will be sold at the lowest rates.

T. J. CARTER.

Portland, Feb 9, 186[illegible] fe13dtf

Smith's

UNION FISH MARKET!!

WASHINGTON STREET,

Between First and Second.

fe13 dlt

New Goods

JUST OPENING

AT THE

NEW STORES

OF

HURGREN & SHINDLER

NOS 166 TO 172 FIRST ST

FURNITURE direct from Eastern Manufacturers. Complete Assortment. The Trade supplied on Liberal Terms.

PULU AND OTHER MATERIALS for Bedding.

UPHOLSTERING and CABINET WORK made to order.

3-WHEELED CHILDREN'S CABS at unusually low rates.

IMPERIAL FILLING—A New Elastic and Pure article for Mattrasses. ja30dot

Piano Tuning!

PIANOS TUNED FOR TWO DOLLARS AND A half and Less.

Perfect Satisfaction

GIVEN, OR NO CHARGE MADE.

Leave your orders at

W. T. SHANAHAN'S,

Corner of First and Morrison Streets,

Opposite the Western Hotel,

fe7dtf2p Portland, Oregon

STEERS & HINDE,

DEALERS IN

Gents' Silk, Cotton, Linen and Merino

FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

Oregon Custom made Clothing, Collars,

PERFUMERY, &c.

No. 64, Front Street, under Arrigoni's Hotel. dec4d3ptf

EXCELSIOR SODA WORKS!

BALLARD & PHILLIPS, Proprietors,

DEALERS IN

FINE BRANDIES,

ENGLISH ALE & PORTER,

Champagne Cider, Bock Beer, &c.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF SYRUPS, SODA WATER and GINGER POP. Orders for English Ale and Porter filled in bulk or by the case. oc6dtf

ASSAY OFFICE!

KING, MYRICK & CO.,

(*Successors to E. W. Tracy & Co.*)

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE INTEREST OF E. W. TRACY & CO., in their

ASSAY OFFICE,

No. 58 Front Street,

We are prepared to continue the Business of ASSAYING GOLD DUST, ORES, &c.

Portland, April 10th, 1866.

MARK A. KING

JOSIAH MYRICK,

EDWARD WEBB

au10d2tf

E. MARTIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors!

NO. 48 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

NOS 604 AND 606 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired. oct31tfd&w

Notice.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT, the Office hours of the undersigned Banking Houses will be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LADD & TILTON

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Portland, Feb 9, 1867. dlt

Notice

TO SMOKERS AND AMATEURS OF

GOOD SEGARS!

MADAME LOUISE LEBRUN, OF PARIS, begs to inform the public of Portland that she keeps at her Store the best HAVANA SEGARS.

fe8d1tf CORNER OF OAK AND FIRST STS

A FINE LOT OF FAT AND FRESH

SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS!

Just received at THE GEM.

nov11tf

SHINGLES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR SALE BY R. H. LAW.

HAY, OATS AND GROUND FEED FOR SALE BY R. H. LAW.

Miscellaneous.

Fourth ANNUAL BALL OF THE WASHINGTON GUARD!

TO BE GIVEN AT

ORO FINO HALL,

ON THE EVENING

OF FEBRUARY 22D, 1867.

Committee of Arrangements

WM. YOUNG	ALEX. CAMPBELL
JAMES LITTEN	J. A. THOMAS
E. J. JEFFRIES	D. CASEY
CHARLES ZIEGLER	JOSEPH WEBBER,

H. COOK, JR.

Military gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform. fe14 [illegible]

Selling off at Cost

FOR

SIXTY DAYS ONLY!

JOHN B. MILLER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER,

NO 106 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Very Extensive and Well-Selected Assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

AT COST PRICES FOR SIXTY DAYS,

From the most Celebrated Makers.

CLOCKS OF VARIOUS STYLES,

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,

All of the Latest and Most Desirable Fashions.

Particular attention given to CLEANING AND REPAIRING FINE WATCHES and satisfaction guaranteed. Watches and Jewelry of every description repaired at short notice.

JOHN B. MILLER.

fe [illegible] ltf

NATIONAL COLLEGE

OF

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THIS POPULAR, PRACTICAL INSTITUTION OFFERS the best and most successful System of Practical Training and Thorough Business Discipline to Qualify Young and Middle-Aged Men for an Active Successful Life.

SCHOLARSHIPS for the full Collegiate Course time unlimited, $50. Those wishing to become members will be admitted any week day in the year.

THE COLLEGE GAZETTE, setting forth the Course of Study and Plan of Instruction, will be sent free to all who desire it.

Applicants will apply in person or by letter to

M. K. LAUDENSLAGER, Pres't,

feb6dtplf Portland, Oregon

HATS! HATS!

MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS,

AND

HATTERS' MATERIALS.

No. 73 Front Street, Portland.

ARE RECEIVING IN ADDITION TO THEIR EXtensive Stock by every steamer all the LATEST STYLES of New York, London and Parisian taste, for

Gentlemen's and Children's Wear

Which they will sell

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST!

P. S.—Hats of every Style and Description MADE TO ORDER, also neatly repaired at

nov1dtf2p J. C. MEUSDORFFER & BRO

Read! Read!!

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES made to measure or order at

SHELBY'S

[B]OOT AND SHOE STORE,

95 First Street.

CUSTOM WORK ALWAYS ON HAND.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

fe6dtf A. D. SHELBY

CHAS. HOPKINS,

(*Successor to G. W. VAUGHN,*)

DEALER IN

Hardware & Cutlery,

IRON AND STEEL,

Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics'

TOOLS, PLOWS,

REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS,

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,

No. 116 Corner Front and Morrison Sts.,

oc4 PORTLAND, OREGON. d&ptf

REMOVAL.

H. GUIDO GROB,

Graduate of Planel's Conservatorie of Music, San Francisco,

Former Pianist at Maguire's Theatres,

WILL GIVE LESSONS ON THE

VIOLIN, PIANO,

And in VOCAL MUSIC, also THORO-BASE at Pupil's residences, or at his Rooms.

On and after Jan. 1st, 1867,

CLASSES IN VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

Will be formed and receive instruction.

No. 64 Alder street,

Corner of Fourth.

feb1dtf2p

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.

Warranted FRESH and GENUINE.

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

R. E. CHATFIELD,

At E. J. Northrup & Co.'s Hardware Store, Portland, Oregon.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

jan16 d&wtf

STORAGE IN FIRE-PROOF BRICK STORE, CORNER First and Pine streets.

jan14dtf2p R. H. LAW.

Auction and Commission.

OSCAR KILBOURN,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 130 Front St., Cor. of Yamhill,

AUCTION SALES—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

OF

Real Estate, Stock, Furniture, Horses,

and General Merchandise.

SPECIAL SALES attended to in any part of the City. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on CONSIGNMENTS. A General Assortment of MERCHANDISE on hand at PRIVATE SALE AT AUCTION PRICES.

LOUIS WORMSER	WM. MEYER
L. & E. W. ERSER	SIMON W. ERSER
San Francisco	New York

WM. MEYER & CO.,

Corner of Sacramento and Sansome Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

THE BEST MADE

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING

EVER OFFERED ON THE PACIFIC COAST

—CONSISTING OF—

Men's French Beaver Suits,

Men's French Cassimere Suits,

Men's Union Cassimere Suits,

French Black Cloth Frock Coats,

French Brown and Olive Frock Coats,

French Black Doeskin Pants.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH CASSIMERE PANTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

UNION CASSIMERE PANTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SATINET PANTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Cottonade Pants.

DUSTERS AND LINEN SACK COATS.

HEAVY LINEN DUCK DUSTERS,

HEAVY SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS,

HEAVY LINEN SACK COATS,

HEAVY LINEN SUITS,

WHITE LINEN DUCK SUITS.

STAPLE GOODS.

THE BEST SEWED AND LARGEST CUT OF

Overalls, Jumpers,

Duck Pants and

Traveling Shirts.

EVER MADE FOR THIS MARKET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Boys' Clothing.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Furnishing Goods.

SOLE AGENTS OF

THOMAS ATKINSON'S SHIRTS,

WHICH ARE FAR SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND FIT TO ANY OTHER SHIRT IN MARKET.

We respectfully invite the Trade to examine our stock.

WM. MEYER & CO.,

Corner Sacramento and Sansome streets,

ja29d1m2p SAN FRANCISCO

INCORPORATED ... JAN 18TH, 1866.

OREGON IRON WORKS,

Corner Morrison and Seventh Sts.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

THIS COMPANY HAVE LATELY ENLARGED their Works, and by the introduction of the most improved Machinery and Tools, are fully able to compete with any Iron Works on this coast, both in the character of work and their facilities for executing contracts and orders promptly for any kind of Machinery required, embracing—

MARINE, STATIONARY and PORTABLE ENGINES and BOILERS;
BATTERIES of any required weight.
WHEELER & RANDALL'S, FOUNTAIN and MOORE'S GRINDERS and AMALGAMATORS.
Hungerford's CONCENTRATORS, SHOES and DIES;
FLOURING and SAW MILL WORK,
PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS,
LEFFEL & MYLE'S AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEELS.
Shafting and Pulleys, Iron Fronts, Doors and Shutters, and all kinds of Machinery and Castings.

For the convenience of parties ordering Machinery of us we furnish at the lowest market prices, Battery Screens, Copper Plates, Leather and Rubber Belting.

A. C. GIBBS, Pres't.

Portland, October 20, 1866. oc15dtf

NEW YORK BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

MESSRS. GRABENHEIM & COHEN TAKES pleasure in announcing to the public that they have opened the above named store in this city, where they are now opening a large and selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Ladies', Misses' and

Children's Wear, &c.

We invite the public to examine our stock.

GRABENHEIM & COHEN

jan4d2ptf 89 First Street, Portland, Oregon

JUST RECEIVED!

A. H. WHITE,

No. 119 Front Street,

IS NOW RECIEVING BY EVERY STEAMER Large Additions to his Extensive Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,

and all other Goods in his line among which are

SEIBERLICH'S, BURT'S, MILES, GODFREY'S AND BENKERT'S LATEST STYLES.

Call in and examine the Stock, opposite the New Columbian Hotel. nov5dtf

Fifty FARM WAGONS FOR SALE!

Utica Made,

Wood Axles,

Thimble Skeins;

AXLES 2 1-2 AND 3, 3 1-2 AND 4.

JUST RECEIVED an invoice of the above style which will be sold low for cash.

GEO. P. KIMBALL & CO.

fe6d1m2p 706 Market Street, San Francisco

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug26 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON, do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL, HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS, SCREWS, FRY PANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON.

ALSO

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

For Sale.

THREE BILLIARD TABLES with IVORY BALLS, Cues, Racks and Pool Boards complete. Apply to A. B. RICHARDSON.

dec8dtf

Large and PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

Tobacco and Pipes,

BOOTS, SHOES,

Groceries, Furniture,

General Merchandise, &c.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 186[illegible],

at 10 o'clock A. M.

10 cases TOBACCO—1 [illegible] lbs,
20 boxes N. L. TOBACCO—1,112 lbs,

Pipes.

51 MEERSCHAUM PIPES

Boots and Shoes.

60 pairs LADIES' GOAT BALMORAL GAITERS,
72 pairs " CONGRESS "

ALSO

10 cases F. C. 10 in. SEWED BOOTS—6-11,
10 cases N. G. T. S. COAL BOOTS—8-12,

Groceries.

150 boxes MACARONI,
100 boxes VERMACELLA,

Soap:

78 boxes GENUINE CASTILE SOAP,
400 boxes C. O. SOAP,
125 boxes HILL'S SOAP.

Tea:

50 chests JAPAN TEA,
75 chests YOUNG HYSON,

Sugar:

25 bbls CRUSHED SUGAR,
400 hf bbls do do
100 hf bbls NO. 1 ISLAND SUGAR,

Rice.

200 bags NO. 1 CHINA RICE,

Beans.

100 bags BAYO BEANS
100 bags WHITE do

Brooms.

100 doz CALIFORNIA BROOMS, No. 1
50 doz do do No. 2,
50 doz do do No. 3,

Furniture:

Dining-Room,

Bed-Room and

Kitchen Furniture,

ALSO

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

10 casks ENGLISH ALE,
10 casks PORTER.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

D. STEINHEISER,

(*Successor to Gerstle & Reinhardt,*)

LA GRANDE, OREGON,

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO HIS friends and customers that he has removed from the old stand to the corner formerly occupied by Gerstle & Reinhardt, and that he is just receiving an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS and SHOES

Hats and Caps,

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Liquors, &c.

The undersigned takes pleasure in thanking his many friends and customers for their past liberal patronage and designs in the future to merit an equal share of the same.

D. STEINHEISER.

LA GRANDE, Oregon, Dec. 1st, 1866.

TOBACCO. CIGARS.

WEIL & CO.,

No. 220 Front Street, San Francisco,

SOLE IMPORTERS

OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF ½-POUNDS Superior to any in the Market:

PEACH OFFERING;
FRUIT BASKET;
PEARL OFFERING;
GOLDEN CHARM;
IMPERIAL;
CAMELIA.

Besides LIGHT PRESSED NATURAL LEAF,

Of every description. Also by every Steamer, invoices

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

In Bond or Duty Paid.

WEIL & CO.,

ap21d1y2p 220 Front Street San Francisco.

TRY IT

STANDARD SOAP CO.'S

CONCENTRATED

WASHING POWDER.

THIS POWDER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER Soaps or compounds for WASHING and CLEANING. It is made of pure material and contains nothing that will injure the finest fabric. Equally as good for using in *Hard as Soft Water*. No soap ever required to be used with this Powder. *One Pound* will make *Three Gallons* of beautiful *Soft Soap*. It is put up in wrappers of 1 lb. each, and in boxes of 10 lbs. bulk, with directions.

Sold by all Grocers. Manufactured at 207 Commercial St., San Francisco.

STANDARD SOAP CO. also Manufactures all kinds of LAUNDRY and FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern Manufactured. dec43m2pd

NUDD, LORD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES,

ETC. ETC.

No. 410 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC Coast of the celebrated WINES, etc., of

MOET & CHANDON;
BRANDENBERG FRERES, Bordeaux;
HENKELL & CO., Mayence-on-the-Rhine;
R. BRUNINGHAUS, Nuits.

We have just received a large shipment of Wines from the above named parties—consisting of

Moet & Chandon's Vin Imperial, Versenay, Vin Anglais, Fleur de Sillery.

Henkell & Co's Nierstiner, Hockheimer, Sparkling Moselle, Sparkling Scharsberg.

Brandenberg Freres' St. Julien, La Rose, Chat. Margaux, Chat. Yquem, Chat. Latour Blanche, Sauternes.

R. Bruninghaus' Burgundies, Chablis, Chambertin.

The attention of our friends is called to these very superior Wines, which we offer at the lowest rates.

Brandenburg's superior OLIVE OIL, in flasks.

NUDD, LORD & CO.,

jan1d p1m Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Agents Wanted!

F. DEWING & CO.,

416 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

fe8d [illegible]

Removed.

A. M. SHARKEY HAS REMOVED TO NO. 44 Front Street, one block south of the O. S. N. Company's Wharf, where he is prepared to do HOUSE, SIGN and STEAMBOAT PAINTING, PAPER HANGING and GLAZING. fel6d6 and Commission.

RICHARDSON,
IONEER
Front and Oak Streets.

TION SALES
E. GROCERIES GENERAL
NDISE AND HORSES
Vednesday and Saturday.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

rivate Sale.
INED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
ARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
, FILES, RASPS, SAWS,
PANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON,
ALSO
tment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

or Sale.
RD TABLES, with IVORY BALLS
d Pool Boards complete.
A. B. RICHARDSON.
dec3dtf

Large and
PTORY SALE
OF
o and Pipes,
TS, SHOES,
es, Furniture,
Merchandise, &c.
Y, FEBRUARY 13, 1867,
t 10 o'clock A. M.
OBACCO—1,775 lbs;
. L. TOBACCO—1,112 lbs;
Pipes.
SCHAUM PIPES;
oots and Shoes.
' GOAT BALMORAL GAITERS;
CONGRESS
ALSO:
In. SEWED BOOTS—6-11;
. S. COAL BOOTS—3-12;
roceries.
MACARONI;
VERMACELLA;
Soap:
GENUINE CASTILE SOAP;
C. O. SOAP;
HILL'S SOAP;
Tea:
JAPAN TEA;
YOUNG HYSON;
Sugar:
CRUSHED SUGAR,
s do do
s NO. 1 ISLAND SUGAR;
Rice.
NO. 1 CHINA RICE;
Beans.
BAYO BEANS;
WHITE do
Brooms.
CALIFORNIA BROOMS, No. 1;
do do No. 2;
do do No. 3;
Furniture:
n,
Bed-Room and
Kitchen Furniture,
ALSO,
OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
ENGLISH ALE;
" PORTER.
B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer,

M AND NEW GOODS!
STEINHEISER,
ssor to Gerstle & Reinhardt,)
A GRANDE, OREGON,
ASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO HIS
customers that he has removed from
he corner formerly occupied by Gerstle
that he is just receiving an
ELY NEW STOCK
OF
Y GOODS,
CLOTHING,
S and SHOES,
ts and Caps,
IES, ROVISIONS,
[illegible], &c.
t takes pleasure in thanking his many
mers for their past liberal patronage,
future to merit an equal share of the
D. STEINHEISER.
gon, Dec. 1st, 1866. d2p6m

CCO. CIGARS.
CH & CO.,
ont Street, San Francisco,
OLE IMPORTERS
LOWING BRANDS OF ½-POUNDS
ny in the Market:
ACH OFFERING;
UIT BASKET;
ARL OFFERING;
LDEN CHARM;
PERIAL;
ELIA
HIT PRESSED NATURAL LEAF,
ies. Also, by every Steamer, invoices
NE HAVANA CIGARS,
In Bond or Duty Paid.
WEIL & CO.,
226 Front Street San Francisco.

[illegible]

ARD SOAP CO.'S
CONCENTRATED
ING POWDER.
DER IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
mpounds for Washing and Cleaning.
e material and contains nothing that will
fabric. Equally as good for using in
ter. No soap ever required to be used
. One Pound will make Three Gallons
Soap. It is put up in wrappers of 1 lb.
s of 10 lbs. bulk, with directions.
cers. Manufactured at
207 Commercial St., San Francisco.
AP CO. also Manufactures all kinds o
FAMILY SOAPS, equal to Eastern Man
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LORD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WHISKIES,
ETC. ETC.
FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
NTS FOR THE PACIFIC
the celebrated WINES, etc., of
ANDON!
ERG FRERES, Bordeaux;
& CO., Mayence-on-the-
HAUS, Nuits.
ceived a large shipment of Wines from
arties—consisting of
ndon's Vin Imperial, Verze-
glais, Fleur de Sillery.
n's Niersteiner, Hockheim-
Moselle, Sparkling Schars-
g Freres' St. Julien, La
argaux, Chat. Yquem, Chat-
he, Sauternes.
haus' Burgundies, Chablis,
ertin.
our friends is called to these very su-
h we offer at the lowest rates
perior OLIVE OIL, in flacons.
NUDD, LORD & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

ts Wanted!
DEWING & CO.,
ery Street, San Francisco.
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emoved.
KEY HAS REMOVED TO NO.
reet, one block south of the O. S. N.
here he is prepared to do HOUSE,
OAT PAINTING, PAPER HANG-
feb9d6t

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1867.

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates. ....73@73½
New York Gold Quotations........................135½

Portland.—The Oregon City *Enterprise*, under the head, "Oregon—Portland," remarks as follows on the action which Portland takes, or, rather does not take, for its own future welfare. There is, unfortunately, much truth in it, though B. o. Ireland overlooks the vast expenditures which Portland capital has made for the improvement of the Willamette and to secure the trade of the mines via the Columbia river. Give Portland her due though her credit column may foot up a small sum, compared with what it ought to be. The *Enterprise* says: "It is strange that although the State carries on a large and profitable trade with other nations, this is chiefly done in a second-handed manner. Oregon owns not a single vessel in it. Ought not we to say Portland? for she is mostly interested. Portland pays half (or over) of the entire taxes of the State—has all there is at stake, yet there is not a spot of green earth to be found so careless of its future as Portland. Fortunes have been made in Portland. Millions piled up there. Yet, point us to one transaction that city ever performed for its own benefit, or that of the State at large. There is not another town in the State but has poked fun and bitter curses upon Portland. But Portland has never taken any exceptions to it. Dalles City at one time sent an embassy to Washington to intercede in its behalf against supposed wrongs being inflicted upon it by Portland—when, in fact, Portland had never stepped one inch out of its onward course to tread upon a hoof of Dalles. Portland has not only never interfered in the concerns of any other town, but never took a lively interest in her own concerns. Never built any roads, nor assisted any section to build roads. These are positive facts—she has grown and flourished, in utter disregard of everything. How could it be otherwise so long as the quacks and fanatics of other sections stood between the people of Portland and the balance of the State. * * * We have heard something of both sides of every argument that has been adduced to show that the present metropolis is soon to be a doomed city—but we are not given to that belief as yet. We do believe, however, that there is nothing truer than that Portland may some day become forlorn and friendless, if she does not enter at once upon the work of securing a just claim to her fortunes and favorable position by inaugurating a system of internal improvements—taking the lead, and urging upon others, the great work of building railroads throughout this valley. These enterprises have stood open for some time, and by and by a few energetic men, with some capital in hand, and any quantity of credit behind them, will step in and appropriate the chances to themselves."

Oregon Central Railroad Company.—We have received from Mr. J. Gaston, a prospectus issued by the Oregon Central Railroad Company, from which we make the following extract:

We, the undersigned, incorporators of the "Oregon Central Railroad Company," hereby appoint J. Gaston, of Salem, Oregon, Secretary of the Board of Incorporators of said Company, to prepare and open the Stock Books of said Company, under the following rules and regulations:

1st. The shares of the capital stock in said Company shall be subscribed for at their par value in gold coin or its equivalent in currency.

2d. The Board of Directors may levy assessments as often as once in every sixty days, but not more than ten per cent. shall be levied in such period.

3d. Shares may be subscribed and paid for with "claimed" or improved lands, rating at a fair cash valuation.

4th. All persons who paid money or property in aid of "Barry's Railroad Survey," made in 1864, shall be entitled to have the same credited to the amount of ten per cent. upon any subscription of one or more shares, provided they furnish satisfactory evidence to the Board of Directors of payment in said year.

5th. The Board of Directors shall have the right to reject any subscription or subscriptions for fraud, or any other matter bearing upon the interests of the Company.

6th. Neither the Board of Inspectors, or Board of Directors, shall ever have any right or power to sell or dispose of the corporate franchise of this Company without a three-fourths' vote of all the stock subscribed, in favor of such sale; but this proviso shall not be construed to prevent the Board of Directors from raising money to construct the Company's road by a mortgage of its lands or other real estate, railroad or equipment; and in all questions upon which the Board of Directors may not unanimously agree, said stockholder may appeal to a decision of a majority of the stock, which decision shall be final.

7th. As soon as the Capital stock, or one-half thereof, of said company shall have been subscribed, the said secretary is hereby directed to a call a meeting of the stockholders, in pursuance of the General Incorporation Law, for the election of a Board of Directors.

8th. The above Articles are hereby made a part of the contract of subscription between the stockholders and said company.

The said secretary shall open an office for the transaction of the company's business, and proceed to the work of canvassing for subscriptions of stock in the counties and towns along the route of the road; the Hon. F. A. Chenoweth being authorized to canvass Linn and Benton counties.

The above is signed by the original corporators, whose names we have heretofore published.

Circuit Court—Shattuck Judge.—The following proceedings were had, yesterday, Feb. 12th:

The Sheriff returned the names of the following persons, summoned to fill up the panel of trial jurors: G. Adams, W. L. Coleman, John Dolan, T. Bramhall, Jas. Jeffries, Thos. Lee, A. G. Hovey, J. M. Baldwin and N. Northrup.

J. W. Williams vs. steamboat *Loyal Ellsworth*; judgment against plaintiff for costs; the boat and sureties ordered discharged.

Ed. Kahn & Bros vs. D. Simon; action on contract; tried—jury disagreed and discharged.

Lloyd Brooks vs. J. S. Ruckle; judgment against defendant for $956 60, coin, on a promissory note.

State vs. Lewis Castle; indictment presented for larceny from the store of E. F. Schrader; defendant arraigned; the court appointed Lansing Stout, Esq., counsel for prisoner; allowed till Wednesday morning to plead.

Henrietta Harrison vs. John Harrison; default of defendant entered and the case referred to C. A. Dolph, Esq., to take testimony.

Bybee & Young vs. Burbank; jury empanneled; to be tried Wednesday.

The Library Meeting.—The adjourned meeting of the Portland Mercantile Library Association was very well attended last evening. Hon. L. H. Wakefield, President of the Board of Directors, being absent from the city, the Vice President, Hon. Wm. Strong, called the meeting to order and stated that it had been but a short time since he had been notified by the President that he could not prepare a regular report. The reports of the Recording Secretary and the Librarian were then read, from which it appears that the Association is in a healthy condition. There are 133 members and over 2,000 volumes in the Library. The principal newspapers and magazines of the country are on file in the reading room. At present the rooms are undergoing a thorough cleansing. They will hereafter be kept open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. With the understanding that after the arrival of Mr. Wakefield the reports will be furnished for publication, the meeting adjourned.

Appointment.—J. A. Waymire of this city, received a [illegible], yesterday, apprising him of his appointment as 2d Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Cavalry, and directing him to proceed to San Francisco, to go before the Examining Board, now in session there. Some time last year Mr. W. declined a similar appointment in the army. It was understood here a few weeks ago that no more appointments could be obtained for Oregon. The newspaper reports by telegraph of a few days since, announced the rejection by the Senate of several army appointments. The news of Mr. Waymire's late appointment, gives rise to the presumption that some of the appointments for Oregon heretofore announced, may have been among the rejected, and that he has been appointed in lieu of one of them. We have not learned whether Mr. Waymire will accept the present tender of a commission.

The Old Theater.—We learn that Mr. Tanner of the minstrel troupe has leased the old Theater on Stark street, and has renovated and refitted it for the purpose of giving a series of entertainments which he could not put upon the stage at Oro Fino Hall. In addition to the usual minstrel performances, this troupe will soon present a variety of acrobatic and other novelties. The best [illegible] talent attainable, has been added to the former strength of the troupe. Mr. Tanner assures us that he will spare no effort to make his entertainments acceptable to all—ladies as well as gentlemen. No time has yet been fixed for opening, but probably the first performance will be given on Saturday evening, next.

Shade Trees.—We notice that several persons on Front street, toward the upper end of town, are setting shade trees along the borders of the sidewalks. More attention ought to be paid to this item of ornamentation in every part of the city. Nothing adds more to the beauty and comfort of the suburbs than these street shade trees. They cost comparatively little and only a few years growth is required to secure a continuous and perfect shade. Every block, where business would not actually prevent their growth, should be surrounded by them.

Paying Tribute.—We have been requested to call the attention of the Council to the fact that everybody south of the Front street crevasse, is obliged to pay toll for the passage of teams coming into the city or going from the city to the south end, over the McAdamized Road Company's bridge. Nobody complains of the Company, for nobody expects them to build bridges for the city's use; but great complaint is made that the Council does not take measures to either repair the street or construct a temporary bridge.

Drift and Sediment.—The various wharves which were recently submerged, reappeared above water the other day, bearing rich deposits of drift and sediment. In some places there was not less than a depth of a foot of sand. The O. S. N. Co.'s warehouse and wharf had tons of such deposits and several day's labor was required to remove it. Considerable extra work of this kind has been performed on other wharves.

Headquarters.—The Military Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia were transferred to this city from Fort Vancouver, yesterday. As the matter has been finally arranged, the only officers required to be at Portland, are Gen. Steele and his staff. 1st Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Strong is at present the Acting Assistant Adjutant. Brevet Capt. Williams belongs also to the General's staff.

To Start.—There is a case in the Circuit Court to recover money staked on a horse race and paid over by the stake holder to the wrong party, as the other party avers. The jury was empanneled yesterday, and the horses—no, the suitors—start at 9 o'clock sharp this morning. It will be the first time, probably, with some of the jurors, that they were ever called upon to act as judges.

For the Insane Asylum.—Mr. Meador, Sheriff of Lane county, arrived here yesterday in charge of a young man named Henry Church, destined for the Asylum. He crossed the plains last season, from Minnesota, and, we understand, has no relatives or friends in this State. He has only been in his present unfortunate condition for a short time.

Lincoln's Birth Day.—Several flags were at topmast yesterday, in this city, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Willamette Freights.—Arrived per *Alert*, February 12th: 1,423 boxes apples, 60 quarter sacks flour, 1 sack seeds, 48 half bbls dried apples, 9 sacks do, 16 bales woolen goods, 5 coops chickens, 465 sacks feed, 1 keg, 15 boxes eggs, 75 sacks oats, 11 boxes lard and 3 kegs butter.

Joe Delavan's Benefit.—The performance last evening was quite up to all that had been promised. A good audience was in attendance. This troupe is winning some laurels and what is better, the appreciation of the public is becoming worth something to the company's treasury.

Fenian Guards.—The members of the Fenian Guards, are notified that an important business meeting will be held to-night, and they are all requested to be present.

Nothing to do.—The Recorder's Court, yesterday, had a respite from its usual toils—not a case being tried or docketed.

Fish Market.—See advertisement of Smith's fish market. He has just received the first smelt of the season.

Headquarters.—Gen. Steele has moved the Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia into the O. S. N. Co's new brick building, and it may be interesting, in this connection, to learn that the Headquarters of Barman Bros. will be moved next week to Vaughn's brick building, No. 116 Front street.

Proposed Canal Improvements in New York.

The New York *Post* of December 31st says: The leading canal men in different parts of the State are taking measures to bring before the legislature for consideration several different projects for the enlargement of canals. The enlargement of the locks of the Champlain canal was authorized in 1860, and of the channel in 1864. The increase of tonnage and the bad condition of the canal have led to the proposition to enlarge it to ship capacity, and a survey has been made with reference to such an enterprise. The canal has paid the State interest on all the money expended upon it, and would continue to do so if it were enlarged. This would give us direct communication with the lumber regions of Canada, and that would be a strong incentive for New Yorkers to support the improvement, if Congress had not cut the people of this country off from the Canadian lumber regions, at the instance of a few wealthy lumber corporations in this country, and for their profit.

The leading men of Buffalo desire to enlarge the whole Erie canal, so that it can float ships. The occasion of holding a constitutional convention is regarded by the friends of this scheme as favorable to their project, as they hope to persuade the people to break through the restrictions which now exist. But about $100,000,000 of State debt would have to be created to carry through this plan; and as we have $50,000,000 now to provide for, and Comptroller Hillhouse has shown that the general government has monopolized nearly all the available means of taxation, it is not probable that the increase of indebtedness will be authorized.

It is also proposed to enlarge the locks of the Cayuga, Seneca and Chemung canals, so as to permit transit from Buffalo and the Great West to the Susquehanna river and Chesapeake Bay without coming to New York. But if, as has been urged, the purpose of the Niagara ship canal was to divert trade down the St. Lawrence river and away from this city, what must be thought of the adversaries of that measure, who now propose to give New York the go by in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore? It is to be presumed, at least, that they will not ask the State to furnish the money for their undertaking.

The Canadians are pushing forward the enterprise of a ship canal across the peninsula from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. This would enable forwarders to dispense with Lake Erie altogether, and also with the proposed Niagara ship canal. In a commercial point of view this appears to be a useful measure; but there is an impression that just now it is not seriously proposed.

It may very properly be asked whether canals are not likely to be superseded. Rapid transportation even now is more desirable than cheap conveyance. If one or more railroads should be constructed across the country for the sole purpose of carrying freight, the work could be done at cheaper rates than now rule, and certainly a great deal quicker. This is what commerce now requires; whereas the construction and enlargement of canals, which remain closed five months in every year, are matters of doubtful expediency. The State of New York has already immersed herself deeply enough in debt, without tripling the amount for the emolument of jobbers, at a time when the Comptroller assures us that the general government has taken to itself all the available sources of revenue.

Dr. Mary Walker.—Dr. Mary Walker, the American woman who followed our army in the field and was once imprisoned in Richmond, recently spoke in London, in St. James' Hall, before an audience which frequently interrupted her with much rudeness. She told an anecdote which was spoiled by the clamor, but it has since appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, taken from her manuscript, as follows:

One day while passing through one of the Washington hospitals, looking for a soldier whose friends at home had requested me to see personally and report his true condition, the low typhus moaning of a young soldier attracted my attention, and, kneeling by his cot, I watched the sufferer for a moment. He opened his sunken eyes, and, in a pleading tone, said: "Let me kiss you—twice, only twice!" His eyes looked glazed, his emaciated face had a yellow hue, his lips were parched and full of blisters; and as I hesitated a moment to summon courage to grant so disagreeable a request, a young man, about his own age, told me "he was from the same place; that he was a nice young man; that his only sister had gone as a missionary to Europe just before he enlisted, and he had had no sleep for twenty-four hours. Let him kiss you! His hours on earth are numbered, and he cannot see distinctly; he thinks I am his sister; it will comfort him in his last moments, dying away from home in the glorious cause of liberty!" I held my cheek to his lips; he kissed "twice," and while I bathed his face, he sank into a quiet slumber and died the next morning.

The Marshpee Indians.—The tribe of Marshpee claims to be an independent State among the nations, under the general protection of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Their territory, of 24 square miles, is held under the indefeasible deed from the old Plymouth colony, with a proviso that no part of it shall be sold to white men. They have an appropriate country wonderfully stocked with fish and game, the oldest church, and the most famous trout stream in New England. They select their own officers and govern themselves. They are now increasing, and the present number is upwards of 400 souls. They have been a very peaceful tribe, there being no more crime among them than among the same number of their white brethren around them. Their property averages two-thirds as much as the average of our race in the State.

Hard to Please.—It was a rule, or rather custom, in the old Fire Department, says the San Francisco *Times*, to make all the noise possible in going to and returning from fires. People complained bitterly of the screeching of the steam fire engines, the singing and shouting of the men. The rule in the present Department is to allow no one to speak aloud going to or returning from fires, and the complaint now is that they do not know when a fire occurs, and more, the engines make so little noise going through the streets that they fear being run over. The drivers are very careful, and no one has been run over yet, and they will endeavor to avoid such an occurrence in future. The other portion of the complaint they say they can bear, for they do not want a crowd of men and boys following them to a fire as they have no use for them.

Paris is great on oysters and snails, now. Immense numbers of both are devoured. Of oysters the daily consumption in Paris amounts to upwards of three quarters of a million, which reach the capital in something like six thousand baskets, each of which contains a gross, and furnishes altogether on an average half an oyster per head to the population. The number of snails—now so favorite and edible with the Parisian gourmands as to have thrown the frog, the national delicacy *par excellence*, completely into the shade—brought daily to the Paris market, is not so easily ascertained. All one knows is, that from the Burgundy and Champagne, the great snail producing districts, upward of one hundred thousand are dispatched to Paris every day.

Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston are just now in trouble about their gas companies. In Chicago a recent large public meeting declared by resolution that the people through their municipal Government, should be authorized and enabled to furnish the gas needed.

A new daily paper, with a capital of $200,000, is projected in Milwaukee. A number of prominent business men are taking the matter in hand.

The land which has been pre-empted at the land offices in Kansas this year amounts to 1,178,128 acres.

Attention, Fenian Guards.—Your Company will meet for the transaction of important business this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock, punctually. A prompt attendance is requested. By order of the Captain.
JOHN DONOVAN, Sec'y.

PORTLAND ACADEMY AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Third Quarter under present management will begin Monday, February 18th, 1867. For circular containing full information, address the Principal.

C. H. MACK,
DENTIST,
Assisted by J. H. HATCH, D. D. S., Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

The patronage of those who desire and can appreciate FIRST CLASS OPERATIONS is especially solicited.

OFFICE—Washington St., corner of Front, Parrish's Block, up stairs.

N. B.—NITROUS OXIDE administered for the extraction of teeth without pain. It is the safest and most agreeable agent for this purpose ever discovered.
au30dawtf

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
Dentist.
DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 89 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
fel d3ptf

WM. KOEHLER,
DENTIST.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE removed to the South-west corner of FRONT and YAMHILL Streets, opposite E. J. Northrup's Hardware store.

Appreciating the most Liberal Patronage by my friends and the public generally, during my residence in this city, I hope and take pleasure by diligent attention and Scientific Treatment to see the same continued as heretofore.

N. B.—To strangers I would say, that a constantly increasing Dental Practice for the last 5 years in this city, will be a sufficient guarantee for them to receive a First-Class and Finished Piece of Work. Numerous testimonials to the same can be given at the Office.

Dental Consultation and Advice Free of Charge to all.
mch1dtf

G. W. COOL,
Office, Carter's New Building,
Corner of Front and Alder Streets. dec17d3ptf

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS.
For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS.
The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will Remove the severest Cold. Also,
Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.
Steam or Vapor Baths, $1 00. Warm Baths, 50 cents.
CHAS. F. WIEGAND, Proprietor,
Parrish's Brick,
Washington street, near Front,
se6dtf Portland, Oregon.

ATTENTION DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS!

Discharged Soldiers entitled to the EXTRA BOUNTY under the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, who wish their application papers properly prepared will do well to call on the undersigned. For particulars see fourth page of this paper.

A. BUSHWILER, Claim Agent,
Publication Office of the *Daily Oregonian*,
No. 5 Washington St., Portland, Oregon.

The Graefenberg Company's Uterine CATHOLICON does not contain one particle of calomel or mercury, and cases of Female Complaints which require other treatment than the Catholicon are extremely rare. It should be used in all cases of Deranged Monthly Periods, Weakness, Irregular Appetite, Nervousness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Acid Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion and Pains and Difficulties connected with the Uterine Organs.

THE UTERINE CATHOLICON

Is a most successful remedy for Gravel and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, while in the troublesome symptoms attending Pregnancy, the benefits of the Catholicon are most remarkable. It is a perfect restorer to functional and general health from budding womanhood to the turn of life, and those patients who have used the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON find difficulty in expressing their thankfulness for the beneficial effects of this wonderful medicine.

REDINGTON & CO., Sole Agents,
dec21d1m3p 416 and 416 Front Street, San Francisco

Asthma.—This disease causes great difficulty of breathing, and tightness across the chest, and sometimes attended with a great deal of suffocation. The paroxysm generally comes on at night, while lying down; sometimes it is attended with great violence. Allen's Lung Balsam will give immediate relief, and in many cases if persevered in, it will cure the disease altogether. For sale by REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco. Also, by the dealers in Family Medicine generally. jan15d1m

☞ **The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is**

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be safely given to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish and German, with every package. TRY IT!

For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries. EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,
Sole Agent, 410 Clay Street,
jy6deomwly San Francisco.

PAIN KILLER.

Gents: Having used and witnessed the beneficial effects of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, I take great pleasure in commending it to the public as the very best Family Medicine with which I am acquainted. In this establishment are employed nearly one hundred persons, and your Pain Killer has been used with the most astonishing results. For four years not a single severe case of Cholic, Summer Complaint, or Dysentery, but has yielded like magic to the curative powers of the "killer;" and for Cuts, Bruises, etc., it is in almost daily use, and with like good effects. JOHN TANNER,
Foreman of Wrightson & Co's Printing Establishment, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sold by all medicine dealers. jan18dawlm

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CASH CAPITAL..........................$750,000
SURPLUS, JAN'Y 1, '67................411,054
CASH ASSETS..........................$1,161,054

All Losses paid immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE,
OCEAN,
MARINE,
INLAND
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY having arranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of all the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States gold coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this company from this date.

Directors Pacific Insurance Company:

SAN FRANCISCO,	Charles Mayne,	Charles Meyer,
Louis McLane,	Moses Ellis,	J. D. Fry,
W. C. Ralston,	E. L. Goldstein,	M. Rosenbaum,
A. L. Tubbs,	W. T. Coleman,	H. H. Bigelow,
Wm. Alvord,	J. O. Earl,	T. Lemmon Meyer.
Frederick Billings,	Lloyd Tevis,	
Jonathan Hunt,	G. W. Beaver,	SACRAMENTO.
A. B. Forbes,	Adam Grant,	Edgar Mills,
A. G. Stiles,	Alpheus Bull,	G. W. Mowe,
A. Seligman,	S. M. Wilson,	C. T. Wheeler.
L. B. Benchley,	D. J. Oliver,	
Wm. Sherman,	W. Scholle,	MARYSVILLE.
L. Sachs,	Morton Cheeseman,	J. H. Jewett.
James DeFremery,	H. Haussmann,	
J. G. Bray,	D. W. C. Rice,	STOCKTON
J. B. Newton,	Oliver Eldridge,	T. R. Anthony
David Stern,	E. W. Leonard,	
D. O. Mills,	S. Steinhart,	PORTLAND, OREGON.
J. G. Kellogg,	P. L. Weaver,	W. S. Ladd,
G. H. Howard,	Wm. Hooper,	Jacob Kamm.
Moses Heller,	Alfred Borel,	
H. M. Newhall,	A. Hayward,	VIRGINIA, NEVADA.
G. T. Lawton,	T. L. Barker,	Wm. Sharon.
Edward Martin,	Alex. Weill,	

Officers:
JONA. HUNT, President,
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary;
H. H. BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent.

LADD & TILTON,
General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory.

Local Agents.

S. R. HAMMER	Salem.
JOHN CONNER	Albany.
F. A. CHENOWETH	Corvallis.
J. B. UNDERWOOD	Eugene
S. F. CHADWICK	Roseburg
JOHNSON & McCOWN	Oregon City
CUMMINS & GRANT	Dalles
J. H. BLEWITT	Walla Walla.

Jan. 29, 1867.

FRIEDMAN & CO.,
(*Successors to A. M. & L. M. Starr*)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, ZINC, COPPER,
PUMPS, HOSE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Pipe, Tin Smith's Tools, Machines and
Materials and Manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.
The trade in particular will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Agency for Tilton & McFarland's Safes
Removed from our old store at the Ferry Landing to No. 34 Front Street, in O. S. N. Company's new building, Portland, Oregon. jan16d1ptf

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CHAS. HODGE...... CHAS. E. CALEF ...... GEO. W. SNELL.

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs and Medicines,
PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PAINTERS' MATERIALS
And Druggists' Sundries,
97 Front Street,
nov1d3ptf Portland, Oregon.

COAL OIL!
500 CASES DEVOE'S AND RAYNOLDS, PRATT & CO'S, at the LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH
HODGE, CALEF & CO.,
Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Oils,
oc16d2ptf 97 Front Street, Portland

For Sale--To Let--Wants.

Wanted.

A PLACE by a respectable girl as nurse, or chambermaid, or governess. Please address E. M. through the postoffice. fe6d6t*

Farm For Sale.

320 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND SITuated five miles east of this city, in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low for cash. Enquire at this office. jan30tf

For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE ONE LOT 50x100 feet, on the corner of Clay and Water Sts., opposite the public levee, being lot No. 4 in block No. 112, with the following improvements: One good BARN with room enough to stable 12 horses; also, one SLED, nearly new, with iron fastenings, also, good work HORSES, with harness, three good WAGONS, 250 loads slab wood and a quantity of fir cord wood.

As we intend leaving the State, all parties knowing themselves to be indebted to us, by note or on account, are requested to make immediate settlement, and demands against the firm will be paid on presentation.
jan12d3ptf*1m RINES & GOSSOM.

For Rent.

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE, ON Front Street, corner of Stark, at the Ferry Landing, now occupied by Friedman & Co., as a Tin Store.

Also, ROOMS IN THE SECOND STORY, suitable for Offices. Enquire at THIS OFFICE

For Sale.
THE PROPELLER
COMMODORE PERRY,
55 Tons Register.

This Boat is nearly new, possesses good power, and will be SOLD CHEAP. Liberal terms will be offered, and CLEAR TITLE GUARANTEED.

For further particulars apply to MAJOR BLAKE,
oc25dtf At Arrigoni's Hotel

REMOVAL.
L. GROSS,
HAS REMOVED HIS
DRUG STORE!
TO THE
Handsome Building of C. M. Carter,
Corner of Alder and Front Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
WHICH HE HAS FITTED UP ELEGANTLY,
and intends to keep as a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!
And offers to his numerous customers and those that will honor him with their patronage a well-selected stock of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
Extracts,
ESSENTIAL OILS, HERBS
And an assortment of all popular
Patent Medicines. &c.
ALSO:
PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
DYE STUFFS,
COLORS, &c.

Thanking those who formerly favored him with their custom, he respectfully asks further patronage.

N. B.—Special attention paid to PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS, which are prepared of the PUREST DRUGS and put up by an Experienced Apothecary.

☞ A NIGHT BELL is attached to the door and Prescriptions put up at all hours of the night.

TO DENTISTS.
L. GROSS
Would inform the Dentists that he has constantly on hand
The Best Selected Stock of
DENTAL GOODS!
In the State of Oregon, such as
TEETH, INSTRUMENTS, FORCEPS,
GOLD FOIL, &c.,
Which he will Sell at the Lowest possible Prices.

To Photographic Artists!
PHOTOGRAPHERS
will constantly find a full assortment of goods in their line
AT
L. GROSS' DRUG STORE,
Corner of Front and Alder Streets,
Which he will SELL AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
Best NEGATIVE & SUN PEARL COLLODION always on hand.
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to and despatched. nov12d3p2m

Tuning
AND
Repairing.
H. SINSHEIM,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER

HAS THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING TO HIS Old Customers and the Public, that he has lately returned from the East, and is again prepared to

Tune and Repair Pianos, Organs and Melodeons,
of all styles, in the most workmanlike manner,
AT REDUCED PRICES, AND WORK GUARANTEED.

☞ Orders left at Mr. E. G. RANDALL'S Music Store, corner First and Alder streets, and at Mr. S. J. McCORMICK'S Book Store, 105 Front street, will be promptly attended to.
H. SINSHEIM,
ja28dtf Portland, Oregon.

Gentlemen
LOOK HERE!!
IF YOU WANT A FIRST CLASS PAIR OF
BOOTS
Made to order of the latest improved style, go to
T. RODGERS,
The celebrated BOOT MAKER, who will make you a good fit, on FIRST and YAMHILL Streets. a3dtf3p

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Notice.

E. M. BURTON is admitted a partner in the firm of J. L. PARRISH & CO., to date from January 5th, 1867. J. L. PARRISH & CO.

J. L. PARRISH & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS,
LAW, MEDICAL AND
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
AND
Printers' Inks, Cards and Papers.
A FULL AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF
STATIONERY
always on hand
NEW GOODS ARRIVING BY EVERY STEAMER
FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF
LEROY W. FAIRCHILD & CO.'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
Every Pen sold warranted well made and perfect.
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
GEORGE WOSTENHOLM & SON'S
CELEBRATED I. X. L. CUTLERY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE STATE FOR W. W. HARDING'S Very Superior "Chain Back"
Photograph Albums,
Which for BEAUTY and DURABILITY are not equalled by any other manufactured.
PROPRIETORS OF THOSE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
"Spencerian"
Letter, Note, Legal Cap and Foolscap
PAPERS.
These papers are a New Brand, which we have manufactured expressly for our trade, and are far superior to any article heretofore offered to the public.
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF P. & J. ARNOLD'S CELEBRATED
WRITING FLUID AND COPYING INK.
Persons purchasing from us can at all times rely upon getting the GENUINE ARTICLE.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
THADDEUS DAVID'S
LIMPID WRITING FLUID, CARMINE
AND BLACK INKS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE STATE FOR
Appleton's AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA,
AND
Appleton's ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA.
OUR STOCK OF
Blank Books and Stationery
is better selected and more complete than that of any other house on the Pacific Coast.
Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed, and enables us to give better terms to our customers than they can possibly get from other dealers.
AGENTS FOR THE
"FLORENCE REVERSIBLE FEED"
Sewing Machines.
These Machines make four different stitches on one and the same machine, are very simply constructed, and *NEVER GET OUT OF ORDER.*
We warrant every Machine for ten years.
J. L. PARRISH & CO.,
ja30dtf Front street, Portland.

1867.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
Importers and Commission Merchants,
—*OFFER FOR SALE*—

PLOWS—A full line of the most approved patterns, from all the leading manufacturers.

BELTING—Rubber (with cotton filling) and Leather, all widths; also, Lace Leather, Copper Burs and Rivets, &c., &c.

MILL STONES—French Burrs, from selected "Old Quarry" blocks; Noyes' Portable Mills; also, Patent Farm Mills, for cracking grain.

BOLTING CLOTHS—Old Dutch Anker XX extra. Nos. 4 to 10.

BUGGIES—Eastern, made to order, different styles.

Also, to arrive, for Harvest of 1867,
The Largest and most Complete Stock of Farm
IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY
ever brought to the Pacific Coast, embracing all the late and desirable improvements.
Letters of inquiry will have prompt attention.
Address KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
Feb. 1, 1867. Portland, Oregon.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

WE offer, as usual, a large and well-selected stock of PURE, FRESH SEEDS, obtained only from *reliable sources* and *warranted growth of* 1866.

☞ Send for our SEED CATALOGUES for 1867.

We sell in bulk or in papers—at wholesale or retail, and at lower prices than ever before.

Seeds by Mail.

Orders for Packages—in bulk or papers—weighing not to exceed 4lbs, will be sent to any address, *postage paid*, on receipt of our retail price (in papers, assorted), 12½c. ℔ pkt. or $1 25 ℔ doz.

On hand at all times, large stock ONION SEED AND SETTS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS (for Lawns), HUNGARIAN, RED TOP, RED, WHITE and ALFALFA CLOVER, &c., &c., at market rates and in quantities to suit.

To prevent disappointment parties should guard against buying "picked up lots" from *irresponsible* persons.

Orders accompanied with remittances will have prompt attention. Greenbacks taken at current rates.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
Pioneer Implement and Seed Warehouse,
Feb. 1st, 1867. dawlm1p Portland, Oregon

P. G. STEWART. C. S. GOURLEY.

STEWART & GOURLEY,
No. 109 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Clocks,
Watches, and
Jeweler's Goods,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE
American Watch Co.,
Also, for
WILLCOX & GIBBS'
LETTER "C"
SEWING MACHINES
UNRIVALED IN
HEMMING, FELLING,
BINDING, BRAIDING,
EMBROIDERING, &C.
It is perfectly NOISELESS. It is declared the BEST MACHINE and AWARDED the
Highest Premium!!
At the Great Union Fair held at Ireland Park. Send for Reports and Samples of Work.
Jan7 dawtf

Mrs. Dr. Mary A. Thomson,
ELECTRICIAN AND ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.

THE ELECTROPATHIC METHOD OF TREATMENT is especially adapted to Chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cancers, Paralysis and Epileptic Fits. Special attention given to Female Complaints.

Mrs. Thomson has a very superior Inhalator to vaporize the Lungs and Bronchial organs.

OFFICE at the residence of J. W. Cook, on First and Ash streets. Office hours from 10 to 3 P. M. jan12d3m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
10,000 GALLONS DEVOE'S AND DOWNER'S Coal Oil for sale, in lots to suit, at reduced rates, by
HAYWARD, COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 30 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
Jan17d2ptf

Miscellaneous.

W. A. ALDRICH ...... J. C. MERRILL. ...... JOHN M'CRAKEN

M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
SHIPPING, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,

AGENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA, HAWAIIAN and OREGON PACKET LINES.

Importers of SAN QUENTIN and CARMEN ISLAND SALT, SANDWICH ISLAND SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, and PULU.

Agents for Provost & Co.'s Preserved Fruits, Vegetables Pickles and Vinegar.

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD & FRUIT, LIME, CEMENT and PLASTER.

Will attend to the Purchase, Sale or Shipment of Merchandise or Produce in New York, San Francisco, Honolulu or Portland. ALDRICH, MERRILL & CO.,
Nos 204 and 206 California Street,
San Francisco.
McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.,
mch1dtf 16 North Front Street Portland.

R. G. SNEATH,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
32 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Goods by the Package
FOR CASH AT
San Francisco Prices and Freight.
☞ Orders promptly filled in San Francisco if desired.
Portland, October 1, 1866. dtf

POWDER!
R. G. SNEATH,
32 Front St., Portland,
AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS,
Has on hand a full assortment of
RIFLE AND SPORTING POWDER,
ALSO:
CALIFORNIA BLASTING POWDER,
At Manufacturers' Prices and Freight.
jul13ptf

G. VENARD,
CHARTRES COFFEE!
Manufactory Established in June, 1851.
STEAM POWER, NOS 626 AND 627 FRONT ST.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND GROUND AND ROASTED COFFEE, GREEN COFFEE of the best qualities. CREAM OF TARTAR and SPICES of all sorts.

The undersigned, who has always enjoyed public confidence for the excellent quality of his Coffee, neglects nothing to justify the good name acquired by his productions, the sale of which daily increases. The acknowledged superiority of his merchandise, which commands here, and in the markets of the interior, a relatively higher price, excites the cupidity of some manufacturers, and every day he sees increasing the number of those who, by counterfeit or imitation of his mark, seek to deceive the public, palming upon them their inferior productions for the genuine G. VENARD CHARTRES COFFEE. This fraud can deceive nobody after a trial, but only adds to the favorable opinion of the consumers, the very flattering though unwilling testimony of the counterfeiters. Nevertheless, buyers should be forewarned, and placed on their guard against this practice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Each package bears the signature of G. VENARD.

R. G. SNEATH,
Wholesale Grocer,
32 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,
Has been appointed Agent for the Sale of VENARD'S COFFEE AND SPICES. my1d3ptf

Removed.

NOTICE TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN, particularly to the LADIES in general, that
VAN FRIDAGH & CO.,
Have removed their large and well assorted stock of
MILLINERY!
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS!!
TO
123 FRONT STREET,
IN
HARKER'S FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
Opposite the What Cheer and New Columbian.
jan4 dawtf

Don't be deceived! That apparently trifling and persistent hacking Cough portends something serious. Consumption stares you in the face. Be wise, and check it at once by a free use of Newell's Pulmonary Syrup. The most effectual remeday for all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Use it freely, as it contains nothing that can injure the most delicate constitution.
jan14d1m3p

Clothing at cost for thirty days. In order to make room for an extensive stock of Clothing now being manufactured expressly for us in New York, we will sell our present stock of Clothing at cost. WM. CURRIER & CO.,
Jan17d1m 103 Front Street.

To Families.
CHOICE CALIFORNIA DAIRY BUTTER
AND THE
Best Brands of Cheese!!
ALSO,
HARBISON'S HONEY
Kept constantly on hand at wholesale and retail at
TYLER'S,
No. 14 Alder Street, Portland.
Jan27 d3p1m

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
(*Successor to Jacob Cohen*,)
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
105 Front St., Portland, Oregon,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT he has just returned from San Francisco with a splendid stock of

CLOCKS!
WATCHES & JEWELRY!

In the store recently occupied by Jacob Cohen, (whom he succeeds in business,) and where he will keep constantly on hand every article connected with the above business.

☞ Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

Particular attention paid to DIAMOND SETTING, ENGRAVING and ENAMELING.
jan12d3ptf

Sportmen's Resort!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES TO THE FUN-loving community that he has taken possession of
THE CELEBRATED SHOOTING GALLERY!
No. 8, Morrison Street,
Where he will be happy to attend to the wants of his friends.
THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND,
fe5d1m3p* HENRY WEBER.

Fire and Life Insurance.

C. P. FERRY,
(*Late Ferry & Foster*,)
BROKER!
AGENT NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
AND
MANHATTAN
Life Insurance Co.
No 86 Front Street.
jan1 d2ptf

THE NORTH BRITISH
AND
Mercantile Insurance Company!
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Established	1809.
CAPITAL	$10,000,000
Accumulated and Invested Funds, March 6, 1865	$11,622,500
Annual Income	2,827,200
Deposit under California State Law	75,000
Deposit under the State Law of Oregon	50,000

INSURANCES EFFECTED AT THE LOWEST RATES on Buildings of both Brick and Wood throughout the State, whether occupied as Stores, Dwellings, or Warehouses, together with their contents.

Also, Vessels in port, with or without their Cargoes.
Also, Quartz Mills and Machinery.
Also, Saw Mills and Machinery.
LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD CO. immediately on adjustment.
C. P. FERRY,
Agent for the State of Oregon,
feb1dawtf Portland, Oregon.

L. M. PARRISH............................J. L. ATKINSON.

PARRISH & ATKINSON
Real Estate and Collecting Agents,
NO. 11 MORRISON ST., PORTLAND.

WE WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO BUYING and SELLING REAL ESTATE, COLLECTING DEBTS, RENTING HOUSES, and the General Intelligence business, and also to any business entrusted to us.

We have for sale the ECONOMY WASHING MACHINE and SEWING MACHINES, also CRAWFORD'S STUMP and ROCK EXTRACTOR and ELEVATOR, recently brought to this State by J. L. Atkinson, who is Agent and Proprietor for the Pacific Coast. Orders for said machines or information respecting rights can be had at our Office, No. 11 Morrison street.
PARRISH & ATKINSON.
Portland, August 11, 1866. dtf

MUSIC AND ART GALLERY,
Corner of First and Morrison Streets,
(opposite the Western Hotel),
PORTLAND, OREGON.
W. T. SHANAHAN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FINE ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES AND MOLDINGS,
OF EVERY STYLE.

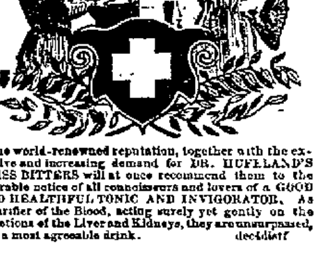
JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST STOCK OF PIANOS ever before offered in this market, and he calls the attention of the Musical Class particularly to LINDEMAN & SONS'

NEW PATENT CYCLOID PIANO FORTES!
Which can now be seen at his warerooms. He also keeps a good assortment of those Celebrated
BRADBURY PIANOS!
Which have given universal satisfaction, and which he guarantees to sell at SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FRAMING PHOTOGRAPH ENGRAVINGS, &c.
PIANOS FOR RENT.
Mr. SHANAHAN, formerly of A. Kohler's Musical Establishment, San Francisco, will attend to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.
Portland, Dec. 1, 1866. dtf

L. T. SCHULTZ,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
PIANOS, MELODEONS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS,
GUITARS, FLUTES, PIPES, ACCORDIONS, STRINGS, AND ALL KINDS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 106 Front St., (between Morrison and Alder),
PORTLAND, OREGON.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT OR SALE BY MONTHLY payments.
Latest Music received every Steamer direct from the East.
Pianos, Melodeons and all kinds of Musical Instruments Tuned and repaired.
L. T. SCHULTZ recommends himself as a FIRST-CLASS TUNER, having been in the business over fifteen years, and is a musician. se21d3ptf

TAYLOR & BENDEL
Successors to J. G. FRISCH & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS!
413 and 415 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS STOMACH BITTERS.
(First Premium.)



The world-renowned reputation, together with the extensive and increasing demand for DR. HUFELAND'S SWISS BITTERS will at once recommend them to the favorable notice of all connoisseurs and lovers of a GOOD AND HEALTHFUL TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. As a Purifier of the Blood, acting surely yet gently on the secretions of the Liver and Kidneys, they are unsurpassed, and a most agreeable drink. dec4dietf

MILLARD & VAN SCHUYVER
SUCCESSORS TO
LADD, REED & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Brandies, Wines and Liquors
Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Doors, Windows and Blinds.

JUST RECEIVED PER BARK JANE A. FALKINBURG, a Large Assortment of Doors, Windows and Blinds of EASTERN MANUFACTURE, and for sale by
je23dtf MILLARD & VAN SCHUYVER

"Go It Alone"

BY JOHN G. SAXE

There's a game much in fashion—I think it's called euchre—
Though I've never played it for pleasure or lucre—
In which when the cards are in certain conditions
The players appear to have changed their positions
And one of them cries in a confident tone—
"I think I might venture to go it alone"

While watching the game 'tis a whim of the bard's
A moral to draw from that skirmish of cards
And to fancy he finds in the trivial strife
Some excellent hints for the battle of Life
Where whether the prize be a ribbon or throne
The winner is he who can go it alone

When great Galileo proclaimed that the world
In a regular orbit was ceaselessly whirled
And got not a convert for his pains
But only derision and prison and chains—
"It moves for all that" was his answering tone
For he knew, like the earth, he could go it alone

When Kepler with intellect piercing afar
Discovered the laws of each planet and star
And doctors who ought to have lauded his name,
Derided his learning and blackened his fame
"I can wait" he replied, "till the truth you shall own"
For he felt in his heart he could go it alone

Alas for the player who idly depends,
In the struggle of life upon kindred and friends
Whatever the value of blessings like these,
They can never atone for inglorious ease,
Nor comfort the coward who finds with a groan
That his crutches have left him to go it alone!

There is something no doubt in the hand you may hold
Health family culture wit beauty and gold
The fortunate owner may fairly regard
As each in its way a most excellent card—
Yet the game may be lost with all these for your own
Unless you've the courage to go it alone

In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love it is ever the same,
In the struggle for power or scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto—Rely on yourself
For whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The victor is he who can "go it alone!"

On Duty as a Spy.

[From the London Star.]

"Where is Sergeant S——?" I heard a voice exclaim on the morning after my ride with the Commodore's dispatch. I was feeling very stiff and but little refreshed with my slumbers as I opened my eyes and saw a head poked into the tent, which I recognized as that of our Orderly Sergeant. "Get up at once," he says, "General P—— has sent for you. The bugles have sounded hours ago and all the camp has been astir for some time. I didn't know you had returned from your trip, for we all thought that most likely you would get shot on the road. The Orderly says that 'Old Bull Dog,' (the name by which the commander of our corps was known) is swearing like a trooper this morning and in a thundering rage, so you had better look sharp." In a few minutes I was on my way to headquarters, first, however, going to saddle my little horse, but I found, to my sorrow, that my poor Punch was so stiff that he could hardly move. So I jumped on one of the extras and was soon in the General's presence. He had a far from amiable look, and when I was shown into the room was abusing a Colonel of volunteers. It must have been a blessing to the Colonel, my arrival. "Who are you?" the General said, when he saw me standing to attention.

"Sergeant S——," I replied, "whom you sent for."

"Oh, you are, are you! Very well, Sergeant, I want you to cross the river to-night with Lieutenant Wilkins and a couple of men, and to report to me the number of the enemy's guns at ——, and any force that they may have collected there. If you do as well as you did last night I'll remember you. Now go, and come up here again at five o'clock with two good men whom you can depend upon."

I went back to the camp, had my breakfast, reported to the Captain that I was detailed for special service that night, looked at my horse (who I very much feared was crippled), walked him about a little to loosen his joints, and began to think whom I should select to take with me on my expedition. A host of names presented themselves, but the owners thereof were either too rash or too cautious for this risky service. I was wondering whom to choose when my friend Scott came up to the picket rope for his team. If he'd only go he was the very man. Yes, he was right enough for anything, and so I booked him for one. There was an Englishman in another company whom I secured, and at five o'clock precisely the trio were all mounted and at the place appointed. The Lieutenant, who was waiting our arrival, sprung on his horse, and motioning us to follow, we started on a trot down the Missouri bank of the Mississippi. I did not like the looks of this officer at all. He rode ahead of us as if too proud to speak to any one who had not shoulder straps on, and seemed to lack that manly, confidential feeling towards us which those who are sent on a dangerous errand usually exhibit one to another. To keep aloof in this way was evidence of a mean spirit, and this, coupled with a peculiarly sneaking look he had about him, induced me to conclude that he was either a fool or a coward. Once I tried to speak to him about our arrangements, and he only replied by saying that it would be time enough for me to speak when spoken to. "He's a donkey," said Scott, "and if he does not behave himself we will go on our own hook!" "Cuss him," said Tom Robinson, "I'll warrant he's not up to the work." For sixteen miles we rode along the river side, every now and then plunging into the field to escape observation from the rebel gunboats. At the end of that distance we came to some heavy woods, into which we penetrated for about half a mile, when we arrived at a small creek and found there a canoe moored to a tree. Here we dismounted, hitched our horses to the trees and sat down, waiting for orders, our officer keeping a long way off from his men. It got quite dark, and heavy fog settled upon the Mississippi, so that a boat could not be seen from an opposite shore any distance from the land. A long time we waited, until I grew so impatient that, putting a bold face on the matter, I went up to our commander and asked him when we had better cross.

"I don't feel very well, Sergeant," he said, "I think I hurt myself on the ride down. We ought to be off now."

Looking him very hard in the face I saw that he was as pale as a sheet, so I said, "You are right sir, you are very ill and unfit to cross. Perhaps you will wait until our return. I can let you know everything that passes and you can report from our account."

"Thank you," he said very humbly, I am hardly equal for the work, but still I will go with you."

He was trembling violently, and I knew that he was afraid, but then, if he would go, and knew the danger, and willing to enter upon the risk, it would be a triumph over himself. He is a brave man, I thought, who feels the danger and encounters it. So I pitied rather than scorned him as I had done before, and we at once set about getting our canoe ready. None of us felt very hopeful as to the success of our trip. What a pity it was that Lieutenant Roberts was not of our party! Three times had the brave fellow crossed the stream to spike the guns, and on the third he was shot in the attempt. A gallant young soldier he was, and worthier of a better fate. Softly we put out of the little creek and into the main stream. How quietly Scott used the paddle. "Turn her bow a little up," I said, fortunately knowing the exact position of the "Reb," and not hesitating to give orders now I saw that our Lieutenant was at a loss to know what to do, and was every moment looking more deathlike in appearance. "Steady, Scott! What is that dark object in front? Back for your life, my boy, and then turn upwards again, for it is a Confederate gunboat." Back we go, and then up once more, just in time to escape observation, for we were so near to her that we could hear one of the watch walking on deck. Now for it—right across. The current is very strong, and in spite of our efforts it carries us down a long way. There is the shore—the trees come down close to the water's edge, a capital place for us to haul our canoe up. "Look to your revolvers, boys, follow me," and then we jump on land very quietly. Hark! there is some one about. A challenge! It is only the relief. The rebels have a picket a little way down, and are changing guard. "Down every one of you, and not a word out of your mouths." For a long time we lay quite still, and then, as not a sound was to be heard, we commenced our march on hands and knees. A little to our left is the main road on which the Confederates are somewhere stationed. So we keep close to the water side. "We are lost!" I whispered to Robinson, who was close by me, as I touched something that moved, and felt the body of a man, but Robinson was on him, and had his hand over his mouth in an instant. "All right! only a nigger, and scared as the devil," he says. "Out with your handkerchief, for we must save the rope for worthier game, one over his mouth, another around his arms, and then a third around his legs." "Better let us have another," says Tom, "where's the Lieutenant to be found?" "Never mind, we will do better without the fool," says Scott. "The nigger makes signs as though he wanted to speak, we may as well let him, only if he says a word above a whisper, tell him you will put a ball through his thick head." He tells us that he is a runaway and that he knows we are Massa Lincoln's men and will show us the position.

"So he shall, but we must not trust him an inch out of our sight. Keep the handkerchief over his mouth, lest he should betray us." So he crawls along by my side for some yards and then motions me to stop—just in time, too, for I hear a sentry on the top of the bank, and I can smell the tobacco that he is smoking in spite of regulations. "Lie low a second—we must have him or else we can never get up to the fort." So Robinson creeps to the right of him and Scott to the left, while the nigger and myself quietly wait to see the effect of the maneuver. Ten minutes or so pass away. I can hear the boys now on either side of him. The sentry stops—there goes his musket at a port arms. "Who goes there?" he says. "Officer of the day," Robinson replies, while Scott is creeping nearer to him on the other side. "Halt, officer of the day, and——humph!" He does not say any more, for Scott has stopped his mouth, and the two were on him, and in a moment he is bound down silent. We carry him off his regular beat for fear of getting found out and leave him lying in the bushes. Steady boys! that black line ahead is part of the rebel work. Now comes the tug.

"Trust the nigger," says Tom, but he can't do us any good, as he knows nothing about it. Still he has been very quiet on the journey, and I see by the savage glance of his eye he is in earnest. He has a long knife in his belt; it may prove useful if we get into a row. He draws it between his fingers to feel its edge, grins horribly, and then says, "Me give em this!" We get a little closer, and then see a fire burning about two hundred yards from the fort. There is a sleepy looking guard sitting behind it. Right! he can't see us through the flames. It had got very dark by this time and showed signs of rain, so we wait to see if the weather is likely to aid us. After some minutes have passed away down comes the storm. What a noise it makes! It is hail! The lazy sentry moves inside the tent. Now is the time! Over the side and into the earthwork! Robinson, you get among the tents if you can, and find out what is in them, and then back to us! The negro springs forward and is over in a moment. I hear a gurgle, and as I slip down the other side see the man with his wild eye flashing fire, as he is drawing his knife out of the body of an artilleryman with one hand, while with the other he grasps him by the throat. In another moment Scott and I have a gun each spiked and make for another, when we hear a voice: "Turn out the guard," and then a shot comes whizzing over our heads and some one comes running towards us. 'Tis only Tom. "Chuck the sentry a body over and they'll think we have plunged into the river," says Scott. "No, fling a couple of balls over, they will do quite as well." And over they go with a splash, and over the bastion we tumble too, and along our old route. "Don't run, but on hand and knees, softly. There goes the guard into the work." "Fire into the water," says a voice, "the fellow can't have got far." And bang goes a whole volley, and in an instant after the bugles sound and the camp is astir.

We have got a hundred yards from them. "Now for it—for your lives, men, run!" Pop, pop—they have heard us and are coming in our rear. But the race is for the swift, and if so, I will defy any of them to catch our negro, who runs like a racehorse.

Crash! What is that? Why, Scott has had a fall, but he is up again and all right. "Give them a taste of lead if they come too close." Here's where we left the sentry bound. What a plague this underbush is—it makes such a row as we go through it. That confounded picket ahead is sure to hear us. Now he challenges. No answer. Then he comes down the bank. The "nigger" rushes by him. "Tom," I say, for my active companion is ahead of me, "shoot him!" The "Reb" does not wait to be shot, but runs for the bushes, too, as soon as he thinks he is safe, blazes away with his rifle. "The heathen has warmed my shoulder," says Scott, who had a piece of his blouse shot away. "Better mind, if he has not killed you!" I answer. But how close the rascals are behind. "There is a great strapping fellow almost up to you." "I can't touch him," Scott says, "my shoulder is so bad." So I turn to Mr. Confederate, and before he has time to aim a bullet is in his leg, and he is of no more use in the chase. A smash in front. What's the matter now? "The nigger's gone over our Lieutenant," says Tom. And so he had, for sitting to the same place we had left him, and keeping guard over the canoe, was our commander. He gets up now and we make for the boat. All in, and off we push. A flash of light and then a roar of musketry tell us that our pursuers know we are off. We give them a parting salute by firing our revolvers, hoping that some of the balls will take effect. Hiss, hiss-s-s—splash! that gunboat has heard the noise. Thank God for the rain and the darkness! "Bang!" goes a cannon on board her and the shot flies away on shore. Capital! the flash showed us where she was, away on our starboard. "Keep on at that, my boy, and you will light us over to our creek." But she does not fire again, and we hear her paddles going. They are coming nearer, she is bearing right down upon us. "Lie to, Tom, and all of you down, and she will pass us." And there she goes steaming by, raising a little swell that nearly upset our frail bark. Now for it again! Hurrah! There's our side of the river, and soon we are ashore. It takes some time to find our horses, but when we do, we gallop off. They hear us on the boat, and send a few shells across into the timber. Away we rule, and only pull up at our advance picket line. Then Lieutenant Wilkins comes up to me, and asks me what we have done and seen, and what report he shall give. He thinks I had better go to the General with him. When we are at headquarters, "Old Bull Dog," who is in bed, gets up and hears what we have to say. "Very well," he says, "go to your quarters, you have all done your duty."

Two or three days after this I was sent up to the Adjutant General's with some brigade reports, and as I was going away I asked an orderly what had become of Lieutenant Wilkins. "Oh!" he says, "he took cold that night he crossed the river with you, and has gone into the States to join his corps." The fellow was afraid to face any of our party again. None of us, however, said a word which could deprive him of the honor he won when doing duty as a spy.

Petty gossip about the last century is not so attractive as it was a few years ago. Thackeray served up literary dishes of that, concerning men and events of that period, so exquisitely cooked and of such delightful flavor as to have destroyed our taste for efforts in the same line made by coarser caterers. Still there is always a market for scandal, and that retailed by Mr. J. Heneage Jesse in his "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of George the Third," will no doubt find a ready consumption. The personal history of the king was more romantic than many persons think it. The stupid obstinacy and insanity of his latter life have made men almost forget the little escapades with Hannah Lightfoot and Lady Sarah Lennox. The many private and hitherto unpublished letters of the king add a substantial value to the book of Mr. Jesse, as they are generally well written. Among the private papers few are more interesting than Queen Charlotte's own account of her journey from Mecklenburg to St. James, her reception there and her wedding. Lady Sarah Lennox was one of the bridesmaids. The king kept his countenance very well until the passage of the service was read which invokes a blessing like that bestowed on Abraham and Sarah, when his Majesty's self possession forsook him, and his uneasiness was perceptible to every one.

The Editor and the Fortune Teller.—A Kentucky editor visited a fortune teller recently. He makes the following report of the revelations concerning his past and future: "Thou hast served three years in the penitentiary for a horse thou didst not steal. Thou wilt be Governor of the State, and afterwards decline a seat in the United States Senate. A wealthy young lady, with blue hair, auburn eyes, and very beautiful, is now about to graduate from the House of Correction whom thou wilt marry as soon as thy present wife dieth, which will be at the fourth full of the next moon. Thou wilt become possessed of this lady's wealth and elope with the wife of a coal boat engineer. Thou wilt go to New Orleans, and start a keno bank which will bring thee in great riches. After an absence of 19 years thou wilt return to thy repining wife, lay thy princely fortune at her feet, be forgiven, and after raising a family of 19 children, die happy, at the age of 99."

Who Can Answer It?—The following novel question has been submitted to us for publication: "Suppose a man and a girl were to get married, the man thirty five years old and the girl five, this makes the man seven times as old as the girl, and they live together until the girl is ten years old, this makes the man forty years old, and four times as old as the girl; and they still live together until the girl is fifteen, the man would be forty five; this makes the man three times as old, and if they still live on till the girl is thirty years old, this makes the man sixty, only twice as old, and so on. Now how long would they have to live to make the girl as old as the man, at the same rate of reasoning?"—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

The following lines by Bulwer are capable of being read *any* way:

'Tis love that trifles round the charms it gilds
Oft ruin while it shines

It is said to have been Thackery who pointed out that this might read—

'The charms that trifle round the love it gilds
Shines while it ruins oft.'

Or—

The ruins that love gilds and shines around
Oft trifles where it charms.

Or—

The trifles that love gilds while oft it shines,
It charms the ruin around.

Secretary Stanton.—Secretary Stanton has presented the colored Episcopalians of Washington with brick to build a church. The value of the gift is over $10,000.

"Mark Twain" on the Situation

That facetious individual, "Mark Twain," gets off the following in one of the morning papers:

"I wish now I hadn't advertised to lecture to night on the Sandwich Islands, because every thing seems conspiring to discompose my mind. The telegraphic dispatches about that Col. Perkins tangled me a good deal, and now right on top of it comes this dreadful correspondence between Secretary Seward and Minister Bigelow—and I yet whether I get that straight in my head or not, I have got to preach. Do you know what Bigelow is driving at? Do you know if Bigelow drinks?

"As I understand it, Bigelow says the Mexican troops have countermanded the order conveying to Austria the power to concentrate her authority in the interim, and meanwhile we are to receive the policy of the French Government as pointing to ultimate repudiation of Enclosure No. 3, and the resumption of the principles of Enclosure No. 1—and this in the face of the intimation that General Almonte, who was appointed to replace M. [Mike?] Hidalgo at this Court, has arrived. Also, as I understand Bigelow, per Enclosure No. 2, there are some Austrian troops in question, but they are not Austrian now. They were Austrians formerly, but Austria had no difficulty in explaining to Motley that they are partly Mexicans now because they are serving in Mexico, and partly Frenchmen because they are fighting in the ranks of the French auxiliaries. Next she will be wanting to convince Motley that they are horses, because they live on barley, in the condition of soup. Here we have Austrian volunteers and enclosures so-and-so and old Almonte, and Mike Hidalgo all mixed up together, and as if that were not enough it appears that Princess Carlotta, General Grant and Marquis Montholon have got a hand in it. And Drouyn de l'Huys says he has been speaking with Bigelow who has been spending some time at Lima. Our Minister cavorting around in that way, and such infernal questions as these to cipher out! I don't know who Lima is, and I don't care—she is not any better than she ought to be, though I expect—but I do know that Bigelow might be in better business.

"But the most tanglesome paragraph in the whole lot is the one where Seward says to this libertine Bigelow that he has 'written to the Emperor Maximilian that the Austrian volunteers being only a contingent, and not a necessary interregnum in the meaning of international law, and the violation of treaty stipulations not virtually depending upon the acceptance or dismissal of a proposition so fraught with vital consequences to both nations, whether the old World or the New, he does not consider it.'

I copper that document. It is altogether too many for me. I sort of got the hang of what Bigelow was driving at (though really I don't know, yet, what he was trying to worry through his head), but Seward is entirely too lively for me. I shall be tangled hopelessly for a week now. But this shall be a lesson to me. I will never bother my head with diplomatic correspondence any more."

MARK TWAIN.

Alabama's Acknowledgement.—One of the Southern States, at least, has found something to approve, and even to be thankful for, in the conduct of the General Government. The rebellion left the people of Alabama, as well as other rebel States, in a condition of deplorable destitution. Alabama was only saved from decimation by the humanity of Federal resources. A report just made to the Alabama Legislature shows that 23,567 whites and 11,326 blacks were receiving daily rations from the Government until the harvesting of the crops, and that it is still issuing rations to 17,912 whites and 7,532 blacks. During the year ending September 31st, 3,789,788 rations, at a cost of $843,590, had been issued. Relief to the extent of $40,000 per month continues until the year 1867. The Committee hope the General Government will continue its alms through the year 1867, and say in conclusion: "Your committee cannot allow this occasion to pass without referring in the most grateful terms to the charitable munificence with which the General Government has during the past year, contributed to the support of our suffering people. Unheard of suffering wide spread over our State, and perhaps in many instances actual starvation of our people, have been averted by the munificent aid of a generous government."

Curious Souvenir of Paul Jones.—An English paper says: "A gentleman in England has had photographed to the exact size of the originals, two official documents relative to the once notorious Paul Jones. These documents were issued by the customs officials at Kirkcudbright, in 1770, and set forth that Paul Jones 'is the master of the ship *John*, of Dumfries,' and that she 'has on board a cargo of sugar, ginger, etc., all British sugar plantation products, brought direct from Grenadoes, a British plantation in America.'" In those days "protection to native industry" was the rule of our national policy, and Capt. John Paul, as he is styled in the documents, had to declare that "all his crew were British seamen, and that since loading in Grenadoes I have no foreign sail or sailing cloth on board." Paul Jones could evidently handle a pen as well as a pistol, for his signature is remarkably bold and clear, with plenty of flourishes round the capital letters.

In Switzerland, the custom of making presents to a bride is observed, as it is everywhere, but it is better regulated. The bride makes out a list of things that she will require in the beginning to keep house, especially those things that are over and above what would naturally be furnished by her friends, and one of them says "I will give her this," and marks that as provided for; another will give her that, and sometimes two or three more will combine and furnish a more expensive present than any one would give alone. After the wedding, the couple usually start off on an excursion, and on their return they find their dwelling fitted with these presents, each marked with the giver's name.

In Bridgeport, Conn., a few days ago, a young lady called into a store of a young gentleman, for the purpose of being escorted up street by him. Of course the young man was all excited and confused, especially as he at that moment was going to the revenue office to procure a store license. He picked up his hat and hastily went for the door, remarking to the young lady as follows: "Just wait a few moments, I will not be gone long, I am going to the revenue office for a license." The lady called him back and astonished him by saying, "Hold on! I am not ready for a license yet. Wait a few days." The young man is still waiting.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month.
By order of M E H P.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of
Jan 7 1867 dtf N G

Ellison Encampment No. 1, I. O. of O. F., Meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7 o'clock P M. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend. By order of C P
no22 dtf

Willamette Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month at o'clock P M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
By order of W M
apl7tf

Portland Lodge No. 20, I. O. G. T.—Meets on Wednesday evening of each week at 7½ o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the jyl W C T

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Wednesday Evening at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. au1 By order of N G

Pacific Degree Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T.—Holds regular meetings in Good Templars' Hall, corner Alder and Front streets, the First and Third Mondays in the month. Degree members in good standing are invited to attend. nov-2dtf

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W C T
Portland Nov 7 1866 dtf

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meets on 2d and 4th Mondays of each month, at 7 o'clock, P M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W M

Crystal Lodge No. 19, I. O. G. T.—Meets on Tuesday evening of each week at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend. By order of the au17 C T

Health, the primal and best of all blessings, is found in **AYER'S MEDICINES**, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

For Sale or Rent.

MR. HENDEE, Photographer, Corner of First and Morrison streets, opposite the Western Hotel, being desirous of changing his present business on account of close confinement, will for cash down sell his entire stock, apparatus and fixtures in the Photographic business on reasonable terms. He has just got newly and conveniently fitted up as good a location as there is in Portland, and as fine a light as can be made. All persons wishing his services must call soon as he will quit taking Pictures for a time at least. D H HENDEE
Portland Jan 25, 1867 d4ptf

Miscellaneous.

Albert M. Snyder,
GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENT,

90 Front Street, East Side.
PORTLAND OREGON

Patents for Inventions.

Business with the United States Patent Office, such as filing caveats and procuring Letters Patent, will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch. All business of this character will be strictly confidential.

General Land Office—Patents for Lands.

Will attend to procuring Patents for United States Lands located by Land Warrants, purchased with cash. All business connected with the General Land Office, such as collecting money for land erroneously entered with cash, or return of the Land Warrants erroneously located, the settlement of cases under the Pre-emption Laws and examining titles will receive prompt attention.

Bounty Land Warrants.

Will procure Bounty Land Warrants (160 acres) for each of the surviving Officers, Chaplains, Soldiers, Seamen, Marines, Clerks and Landsmen in the Navy—Wagon Masters and Teamsters who served in any of the wars in which the United States has been engaged since 1790 to 1861. In case of the death of any of the above, the widow or minor children are entitled.

Bounty and Arrears of Pay.

Will procure arrears of Pay due Officers and Bounty and arrears of Pay due Soldiers, Seamen and Marines. If any of the above have died, the amount due is payable to the Widow, Children, Father and Mother, and Brother and Sister, in their turn.

Pensions.

Will procure Pensions for Officers of the Army and Navy, Soldiers, Seamen and Marines, who have been disabled by wounds received, or who contracted a disease while in the line of duty, and if any of the above were killed in battle or have died from said causes, the following are entitled to them in their order, viz: Widow, Children (under 16 years of age), Father and Mother and Sisters if dependent upon their deceased son or brother for support, either in whole or in part.

The Pension Laws apply to *all* wars in which the United States have been engaged.

All communications asking advice or information should enclose *postage*, or whenever of a character requiring it, should be accompanied with a reasonable fee.
January 21 1867 dtf A M S

To Soldiers Claiming Bounties

UNDER THE

EQUALIZATION BOUNTY BILL!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECENTLY RETURNED from Washington City, where he has made the proper arrangements for the collection of the Extra Bounty of $100 allowed to all soldiers enlisted after the 19th day of April 1861 for a period of not less than three years, and $50 for soldiers enlisted for a period of not less than two years.

Persons entitled to the benefits of said Bounty will find it to their interest to attend to its collection at once, having an Agent at Washington and personal knowledge of the mode of making collections through the Departments, I can get returns promptly.

☞ Call with your Discharge and two witnesses for identification, at the Publication Office of the *Daily Oregonian*, No. 5 Washington St., Portland.
A BUSHWILLER, Claim Agent.

N. B.

Persons residing at a great distance can have their claims attended to by sending me their "Discharge," Postoffice address and place of enlistment.
A BUSHWILLER

DR. HENLEY'S
Fountain of Life!

THE

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER!

IN EVERY PROGRESSIVE SCIENCE PERIODS ARRIVE when a new direction is imparted to its course. These epochs proceed from discovery of new facts shedding a light which changes the whole aspect of the science. The present is an epoch of this kind, and this Great Remedy now offered to the public, in connection with the theory on which it is based, is destined to effect an entire revolution in the treatment of the diseases of

SCROFULA AND KING'S EVIL!

by eradicating the disease entirely from the blood. The FOUNTAIN OF LIFE is composed entirely of vegetable extracts, it contains no Mercury or other mineral substance.

The Proprietor and Discoverer of this Sovereign Remedy CHALLENGES THE WORLD to furnish anything from the days of Æsculapius down to the present time, in the arcana of Medical Science, which can vie with or excel the intrinsic properties of this Great Blood Purifier. Its value has been tested with the happiest effect in the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in the world. No matter what form the dreadful disease of SCROFULA and KING'S EVIL may have assumed, it can in no way be more safely and certainly arrested in its progress than by HENLEY'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Thousands have been swept into their graves, who had they made a timely use of the FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, might now be enjoying the blessings of life and health. It requires an article of real merit and intrinsic value to sustain itself during the stern ordeal of public experiment. The FOUNTAIN OF LIFE has stood the test trial and not been found wanting.

☞ Dr. HENLEY guarantees to CURE any case of SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL in the world, and eradicate the disease entirely from the system, or no charge made—provided they will secure him his pay when they are cured.

FOR REFERENCE

I would refer you to L. L. Peck, of Portland, Mrs. Walter Moffitt, and numbers of others, as to what a miraculous effect it had in a short time in cases that had baffled the skill of physicians for years.

DR. WM HENLEY,
Portland, Oregon
feb3d4ptf

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS CO.,

Corner of North Front and E Sts.,
One Block North of Couch's Wharf,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
MANUFACTURE

STEAM ENGINES,
Boilers,
SAW AND GRIST MILL,
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MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS,

Castings for Agricultural Machinery,

WROUGHT IRON SHUTTER WORK,
For Fire-Proof Buildings at

SAN FRANCISCO COST AND FREIGHT.

Blacksmithing and Repairing.

PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER BY PETER TAYLOR.

All orders for Work will be Executed Promptly.

JOHN NATION,
September 8, 1866 dtf Superintendent

CITY BAKERY
AND
Provision Store.

R. PITTOCK,
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing
and Corner First and Morrison Streets,
Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of

BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
and all kinds of
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
Family Groceries,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.

☞ Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.

☞ The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENT LEVIED by Ordinance No. 374 for the improvement of that part of Front street lying between Columbia and Madison streets lately occupied by the bridge, on each of the following described lots lying and abutting on Front street, is due and payable to the City Treasurer in United States gold or silver coin, and if the assessment is not paid within five days from the final publication of this notice the Council will order a warrant for the collection of the same.

Said assessment is as follows, to wit:

DATE OF ENTRY	NO. OF BLOCK	NO. OF LOT	OWNER	AMOUNT
Nov 23 1866	8	3	R Patton	$169 00
"	8	4	M Patton	77 00
"	114	1	A C R Shaw	418 10
"	114	2	J B Harker	186 00
"	113	7	Strong & Coit	181 00
"	113	8	Strong & Coit	[illegible]
"	71	3	Estes & Stimson	542 00
	71	4	Estes & Stimson	212 00

Published by order of the Common Council.
R WILCOX
Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland
Portland Feb 3 1867 fe11d10t

Mining Tools,

A LARGE STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
For sale by
H. W. CORBETT

Steamers.

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S
Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER

ALERT

WILL LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY, AT 7 A M

For Oregon City,

Connecting with the Steamer

RELIANCE FOR CORVALLIS

ON

MONDAY AND THURSDAY

of each week. Also with the

Fannie Patton for Corvallis,

ON

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

of each week. Also with the

Active for Eugene,
On WEDNESDY of each Week.

ALSO, WITH THE

Steamer Union,

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS,
of each week
For LAFAYETTE and Intermediate points.

Dec 8th 1866 A A McCULLY
dtf Pres't People's Trans Co

To the Traveling Public

STEAMER

ELIZA ANDERSON,

D B FINCH Master

THE ANDERSON HAS NOT BEEN HAULED OFF the route, but will shortly. She is the only steamer that ever RUN REGULARLY on Puget Sound for any length of time. Has just been thoroughly overhauled and is in complete order for a long campaign. Will carry passengers, freight and stock CHEAPER than any other conveyance.

PASSAGE AT PRESENT

TO VICTORIA	$3 50
RETURNING FROM VICTORIA	3 00

Berths and Meals Included.

FREIGHT

CATTLE at present	$2 00
SHEEP, at present	50
MERCHANDISE at present, per ton	2 00

Vancouver Island Landing permits have been abolished.
Olympia Dec 7 1866 dec14dtf

Medical Cards.

DR. R. B. WILSON,
Office—No. 5 Stark Street,
(Up-Stairs,)
Residence—North Fourth street,
no10 Between B and C dawtf

CHAS. BLACH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—WASHINGTON ST, corner of Front, Parrish's Block, opposite *Oregonian* office, Portland, Oregon.
OFFICE HOURS—7 to 9 A M and 4 to 6 P M au10tf

DR. A. J. HOFFMANN,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Dalles, Oregon.
nov20 d1ptf

J. F. KELLOGG,
DENTIST.
Main Street, Dalles City.

OFFICE—IN THE ROOMS FORMERLY OCCUPIED by Dr. Gurley.
Dr. K. has had sixteen years' experience as a Dentist. Work Warranted. Charges Reasonable.
nov20d1m

DR. H. M'KINNELL
HOMEOPATHIST,

THOSE PREFERRING THIS MILD, EFFICIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office, on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square.
Ten Years Practice in Oregon enables him to treat successfully diseases peculiar to the climate.
Portland Jan 19 1864 dtf

DR. G. W. BROWN

HAS located in Portland, in CARTER'S NEW BUILDING, for the permanent cure of all private diseases, such as syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, &c. He also calls the attention of those suffering with

DISEASES OF THE EYES

to call at his office and be at once restored. Surgical operations SKILFULLY performed on the EYES for film, cataract, strabismus or cross eyes.

Below are some of the many testimonials:

This is to certify that I, John B. Jodwan, was blind for over nine years, and I tried all means of a cure, and many doctors, and all of no effect, and I spent all the means I had. Finally, I had to become a county charge, and when I was taken to Dr. G. W. Brown, and stated my case to him, and misfortune, he at once commenced to treat my eyes, and now I am well, and commend all those that are suffering with diseases of the eyes to call on Dr. G. W. Brown. The reason why I do this is to let suffering humanity know where they can be cured. J B JODWAN

STATE OF OREGON, Marion County, ss.—Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of November, 1866.
SETH R HAMMER, Notary Public
SATURDAY, Feb 10, 1866

This is to certify that my daughter was almost blind for over seven years and was doctored by other physicians without obtaining any relief, when finally I took her to Dr. G. W. Brown, who examined her case, and at once began to give her treatment, and her sight has been entirely restored. I do this to let those who are suffering with diseases of the eyes know where they can obtain a cure. It has been three years since her eyes were cured, and they are yet sound.
THOMAS LIVINGSTON,
Deer Creek Precinct, Douglas county, Oregon.
SALEM, July 21, 1866.

This is to certify that I was blind for over four months and almost blind for one year and a half, I tried several eye doctors but received no benefit, I had almost given my case up as hopeless when fortunately I heard of Dr. G. W. Brown, now of Salem. I was induced to try him, he performed a surgical operation on my eyes, and gave me treatment. I soon began to recover, and in a short time I was perfectly cured. I do this in justice to one who rescued me from a fate worse than death, and also for the benefit of those who are laboring under similar afflictions that they may know where they can get relief. It is now about eight months since my eyes were cured and they still remain good. I can see to read the finest print without difficulty, and my eyes can bear the strongest light without pain.
ALEXANDER MITCHELL

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 21st day of July, A D 1866. SETH R. HAMMER
dec1dtf Notary Public

PORTLAND
PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM FITTING
ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 110 First Street.

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING FROM the East—
Cooking Ranges,
Hot Water Boilers,
Copper, Tin and Planished **Bath Tubs;**
Square and angular Black Walnut Counter Sunk
Marble Wash Stands;
Cold, and Hot and Cold WATER SHOWERS,
SILVER-PLATED BASIN COCKS,
MARBLE WASH BASINS,
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
NON FREEZING HYDRANTS,
WATER CLOSETS, &c., &c.

☞ Persons wishing to introduce Cold, or Hot and Cold Water into their premises, either Plain or Ornamental, would do well to give me a call.
Portland, April 3d 1866 C. H. MYERS.

ENGINEERS AND OTHERS,
Take Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL LOT OF THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH TUBES for Water Guages.

Also the Largest Stock ever offered before in this city of all sizes WROUGHT IRON PIPES from ⅛ to 4 inch inside diameter, BRASS COCKS, T'S, ELBOWS, RETURN BENDS, NIPPLES, BUSHINGS, &c.

Constantly on hand STEAM WHISTLES, STEAM GUAGES, WATER GUAGES, GOVERNOR and STOP VALVES, THROTTLE, ANGLE and CHECK VALVES, GUAGE COCKS, AIR COCKS, and all kinds of

BRASS WORK,
FOR STEAM, WATER, AND GAS.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the above line will do well to examine and price my stock before sending to San Francisco.
C. H. MYERS,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment,
ap3dtf No. 110 First Street, Portland

NEW YORK BAKERY,
F. C. HORNUNG,
9 North Front Street,
PORTLAND OREGON

KEEPS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF all kinds of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS of superior quality, at low rates.

Also of his own manufacture, all kinds of CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES and BREAD.

Also a choice lot of RUSSIAN CAVIAR, by the package to suit purchasers.

Also, a fine lot of OLD "OTARD BRANDY," by the gallon.

☞ Orders from the interior solicited and promptly attended to. se6dlptf

Hotels and Restaurants.

LINCOLN HOUSE!

Corner Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND OREGON
L. P. W. QUIMBY,

HAVING taken the above House wishes to announce to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietor to do to render guests comfortable.
Portland [illegible] dtf

Western Hotel,

Corner of Morrison and First streets.
PORTLAND OREGON,
S D SMITH Proprietor

THIS HOUSE HAS RECENTLY BEEN EXTENSIVELY enlarged.
Rooms Hard Finished and Newly Furnished.
A Baggage Wagon will be at the Steamers to bring baggage to the House Free of Charge. dec20dtf

TAYLOR'S HOTEL,

109 FRONT STREET,
(UPPER PART OF THE CITY,)
PORTLAND OREGON,
JOHN S. WHITE, - - - Proprietor.

THIS House has recently been purchased by the present proprietor, has been thoroughly refitted and furnished in the best style and now offers first-class accommodations.

Board by the week	$5 to 8 00
Board by the day	1 to 1 25
Single Meals	50

Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.
jan4 dtf

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,

Nos. 126, 128, and 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND OREGON

Reduced Rates!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THIS well known House, solicit increased patronage from the traveling public.

The House has lately been refitted and they are now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.

The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. Rooms well furnished and well ventilated.

A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables.

Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.

Board per week $5. Board and Lodging $6.

Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietors to do to render guests comfortable.
feb1dtf LYONS, LEONARD & CO

LAFAYETTE
RESTAURANT AND ROTISSERIE,

Under the Oro Fino Hall,
FIRST STREET, PORTLAND

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE PLEASURE OF announcing to his friends and the public in general that he will open the above establishment on Thursday, the 11th inst., and that it will be conducted on the same principle as the Hotel de France at Victoria.
Portland, October 8th, 1866.
oct8d3m PIERRE MANCIET

New Columbian,

118, 120 and 122 Front St., cor. Morrison.

GOOD NEWS!

THE NEW COLUMBIAN having just been elegantly finished, and being now ready for the reception of Guests, the Proprietor would say to the citizens of Portland and the travelling public, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call at PRICES TO SUIT. The NEW COLUMBIAN is an entirely new house, hard finished, rooms well ventilated and well furnished, and has capacity to accommodate (with comfort to the guests) six hundred people.

The DINING ROOM is large and commodious, has fine suits of rooms with connecting doors for families. The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, permitting no house to excel it either in quality or variety.

A large fire-proof Safe for the deposit of valuables.—Baggage taken to the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE. House open all night.

Board per week $5. Board and Lodging, $7 to $10.

The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to please his guests and respectfully and earnestly solicits the patronage of the citizens of Portland and the travelling public.
oc9dtf P B SINNOTT, Proprietor.

Mansion House,

No. 143 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
E. CARNEY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, after being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.

☞ HOUSE OPEN ALL NIGHT ☜

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR THE SECURITY OF VALUABLES

TERMS

Board and Lodging, per week,	$5 00
Board and Lodging, per day,	1 00
Single Meals,	25
Lodgings	25

The MANSION HOUSE BAGGAGE WAGON will always be at the wharf to take baggage FREE of charge.
jan10dtf

GLOBE HOTEL,

Corner of North Front and C Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Portland and the traveling community, that he is now ready to receive and entertain all who may favor him with a call, in a manner and at prices to suit the times.

"THE GLOBE" is a NEW HOUSE, just finished, the rooms are large, well ventilated and elegibly furnished with carpets, &c., &c. The table will always be supplied with the very best the market affords.

It will be the constant and earnest endeavor of the proprietor to so conduct the "GLOBE HOTEL" as to give entire satisfaction to his guests, he would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
my3 1m PHILIP SCHADE.

GOOD GRUB AND PLENTY OF IT!

AT THE

Bennett House,

SALEM, OREGON

L. JAY S. TURNEY,

HAVING LEASED THE ABOVE NAMED HOTEL, is prepared to accommodate the traveling public, and ONE HUNDRED REGULAR BOARDERS, in as good style as any House on the Coast. He has determined to make the Bennett as good as the best and *better* than any public house in Salem. He will soon complete some important improvements, which will add greatly to its appearance and comfort, and intends to merit and hopes to receive his share of patronage.

He has secured the services of "Charley" (known to be the best cook in Salem, and one of the best in the whole country) and other competent persons to manage the culinary department, and is resolved to set as good a table as can be found anywhere—not in clap trap, pomp and show, flummery and fine furniture, but in an abundant supply of the very best the market affords.

His Bar room will be kept warmed and lighted, and well supplied with newspapers, periodicals and other suitable reading matter, and kept in a manner which will make it an agreeable resort.

In short, he intends making an effort to please ALL who stop at the BENNETT HOUSE. And he most respectfully requests his friends everywhere to give the old and well known stand at least one more trial before concluding they can do as well elsewhere, and promises if they are not well treated and properly cared for, *and at reasonable figures*, it will not be the fault of the public's most obedient and most humble servant,
L JAY S TURNEY.

N. B.—Furnished rooms with or without board by the day, week or month, at the Bennett, charges moderate.
Salem, Oregon, Nov 12, 1866 L J S T. dtf

Nucleus Hotel.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO their friends and the public that they have opened that large and commodious first-class house known as the

"NUCLEUS,"

situated on the corner of Market and Third streets, San Francisco. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements necessary to constitute a first class House—Hot and Cold Water Baths, etc., throughout—and is surpassed by no first class house in this city. Situated in a prominent portion of the city it affords an unequalled view of the bay, the city, and its surroundings. The well known reputation of the proprietors will be sufficient guarantee that the table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season that the market affords. We feel confident of being able to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.
jl09dlpim STERN & HESS

Union Market

South-West Corner of Washington and Second Streets
MANN, SCLOTH & CO., Proprietors.

WILL ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND the Best of *MEATS OF ALL VARIETIES* and other articles in their line WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A liberal Share of Patronage is solicited, as we expect to keep as good an assortment and of as good quality as the country affords, and will deliver the same to purchasers in all parts of the city.

☞ Kosher Meat constantly on hand.
Portland Sept 6th 1866 dtf

Empire Market,

Corner Washington and First Sts., and
Pacific Market,
No. 4, Couch's Addition.

I WILL KEEP ON HAND all the varieties of FRESH AND CURED MEATS that the market affords for sale at either of the above Markets, at Wholesale or Retail.

Give me a call, one and all, and we will try to make you all satisfied. (ja13dtf) A H JOHNSON

Notice.

THE undersigned informs the public that he is continuing the same business at MRS. FARGALY'S OLD STAND, and intends to give full satisfaction to those who wish to patronize him. JOSEPH HELLMUTH
feb1lm4p* Mrs Fargaly Agent

80 Tons

PURE LIVERPOOL SALT—COARSE AND FINE by R PITTOCK,
Corner First and Morrison Streets,
and No 9, Front Street

San Francisco.

THE OYSTERS

PACKED BY
Louis M'Murray & Co.
OF BALTIMORE,

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE ENTIRE SAN Francisco trade to be beyond comparison the best that come to this market. That

THEIR EXCELLENCE IS NOT IMAGINARY,

Any one who tries them will admit, and the simple secret of their superiority lies in the extreme care and intense expense lavished upon their preparation. Each Oyster is opened by hand with the knife with strict regard to the preservation of the Liquor, by which means all the original flavor is retained. Contrast this with the one usually pursued of opening the Oysters in bulk by steaming, by which means the native Liquor is lost and a manufactured one is substituted, and therein for the actual superiority of this brand is at once apparent.

For sale plain and fresh in one and two pound Cans.
D WITT, KITTLE & CO
Cor California and Front Streets, San Francisco,
jan12d1pom Sole Agents

WILSON & EVANS,

543 CLAY ST., SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacturers and Importers

OF

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS AND GUN MATERIALS

Of every Description

ALSO IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH, French and American Fishing Tackle, which we offer both wholesale and retail at 25 PER CENT BELOW ANY OTHER HOUSE on the Pacific Coast. Dixon's Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks, and WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET CUTLERY in great variety. We are also the appointed agents for HENRY'S and SPENCER'S RIFLES and COLT'S and SMITH & WESSON'S PISTOLS, all of which we offer at the lowest possible price. Orders executed with dispatch.

N. B.—Repairing in all the branches at moderate prices. jan13d1p3m

HYDRAULIC HOSE MANUFACTORY.

THREE SEAMS, SEWED WITH TWENTY-SIX Twine and guaranteed to stand the pressure of 100 to 200 feet fall,

ONE TO THREE-PLY HOSE MADE.

☞ All orders punctually attended to.

TENTS, AWNINGS, BAGS, and all kinds of [illegible] to order.

S HOWARD,
aug14d1y1p 326 Davis St., San Francisco

P. C. DART,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
419 Front Street,
SAN FRANCISCO

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments of Merchantable Produce.

REFERS TO

Portland—Messrs Ladd & Tilton, Henry Failing, Esq.
San Francisco—Wm. C. Ralston, Esq., Cashier Bank of California, Henry Cousins, Jr.
New York—Messrs A. E. and C. E. Tilton, 95 [illegible] Liberty St.; Albert Clark, Brevoort House.

N. W. SPAULDING,
Saw-Smithing & Repairing
ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 113 Pine Street, between Front and Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH INSERTED IN CIRCULAR SAWS.

REPAIRING, in all its branches, such as Gumming, Re-Toothing, Straightening, &c.

CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes, also, Cross cut, Mill, Mulay, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and Hand-Saws of all kinds, together with a good assortment of Saw Arbours at lowest market rates.

Cast-Steel faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING CUTTERS always on hand, or made to order on short notice.

N. B.—Messrs **KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.**, Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon, are my duly authorized Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Orders sent through them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.
July 1st, 1860.—dtf N W SPAULDING

Medical.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

616 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin Diseases (of years standing) and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering out a miserable existence from the effects of secret indulgences, or from [illegible] absorbed into the system. Look at their pallid, [illegible] ted and disfigured faces and their broken-down [illegible] tions, disqualifying them for the happiness of man[illegible] or the enjoyment of life. In this horrid situation [illegible] stands suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians, friends attend to those who are suffering with any of these horrible life-destroying maladies—see that they are cared for and cured before it be too late. Send them immediately to Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has made private disease his especial study for years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate cases without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to all who are afflicted, or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be therefore careful and strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of these charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing, with unerring certainty, the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequent insanity. If relief be not obtained, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will give One Hundred Dollars to any person who will prove satisfactorily to him that he was cured of this complaint by either of the San Francisco quacks.

DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each patient a written instrument, binding himself to effect a radical and permanent cure, or make no charge.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME, by addressing a letter to Doctor Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use, for Ten Dollars, sent in registered letter or through Wells, Fargo & Co.

Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, 616 Kearney street, corner Commercial, San Francisco. Post Office Box 252.

Consultations FREE.

Prevention Better than Cure.

The newly invented Patent French Safe, a sure Preventive against Diseases and Pregnancy, sent by mail. Price $2. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, 616 Kearney St., cor. Commercial, San Francisco. Postoffice Box 252.

☞ Correspondents will please inform DR. GIBBON that they read his advertisement in the *Daily Oregonian* (or *Weekly Oregonian*, as the case may be.)
je21d4ptf,w2m5

To the Citizens of Oregon!

A. H. FRANCIS,

FOR many years a Merchant in Portland, has opened a Commission House in Victoria, V. I., for the sale of all kinds of flour, grain, bacon, butter, eggs, apples, &c. &c. All those having such articles to dispose of, and are desirous of turning them speedily into cash, at fair prices, will be accommodated by shipping to A. H. F., Victoria, V. I. My well known reputation as a merchant in Portland and my acquaintances and large trade in Victoria since 1859 will I venture to say, be sufficient guarantee that every attention to quick and safe sales, and prompt remittances, subject to the order of the consignees, will be strictly adhered to. My business shall be strictly CASH. I would recommend shippers to ship the best quality of articles.
dec20d1m1 A H FRANCIS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore carried on in the Furniture business by E. PRAG and JNO. F. POWERS under the firm of PRAG & POWERS at No. 139 First street, Portland, Oregon, has by mutual consent been changed; said Jno. F. Powers has this day retired from said firm and Daniel Wilson has taken his place. The business will be continued at the same place by E. Prag and Daniel Wilson under firm name of PRAG & WILSON. All debts due the late firm will be paid to Prag & Wilson.

E. PRAG
JNO. F. POWERS,
DANIEL WILSON,
fe5d1m*

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Samuel D. Smith and L. P. W. Quimby in the hotel business is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Parties having claims against the House are requested to present them on or before the 15th inst. Those indebted will please call and settle with either party.

SAM'L D. SMITH,
L. P. W. QUIMBY.
Portland Jan 1st 1867 jan3dtf

CIRCULAR SAWS,

AND MANDRELS FOR CIRCULAR SAWS;
For sale by H. W. CORBETT